

A
GRAMMAR
OF THE
English Tongue.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
EXERCISES IN BAD ENGLISH,
TO BE CORRECTED BY
THE RULES OF SYNTAX.

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GRAMMAR

OF THE

English Language

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

EXERCISES IN BAD ENGLISH

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P R E F A C E.

IT is with some diffidence that I appear for the first time before the publick as an author; for although, from a long habit of teaching the Latin Tongue, Grammar has become a familiar subject to me, I have not found it so easy as I at first expected, to arrange my ideas on it, so as to be perspicuous and full, and at the same time not redundant. I am also aware that I may have been misguided, as well as other writers on English Grammar, by the custom of connecting in my mind Grammar, and Latin Grammar. However this may be, I intreat those into whose hands this may come, to give it a candid and patient perusal; and if those grammarians who shall give their attention to the examination of it, will kindly communicate such hints for improvement, as may arise on the perusal,

perusal, I shall esteem it a favour, and give them due consideration.

It may be asked, seeing the number of English Grammars is already large, why I have thought it needful to increase it? I by no means propose to depreciate the labours of my predecessors; but it is certain, that deficiencies which I think I have discovered, redundancies which I apprehend myself to have remarked, and, in some, the want of proper attention to morality in the examples which are adduced, have induced me to attempt the compilation of a system of English Grammar, which, at least, I can myself make use of with more satisfaction than any other. If I shall afford a similar satisfaction to other teachers, it will increase my own.

Tottenham,
25th of 3d Month, 1796.

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GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR is the Art of speaking, or of writing, a Language with propriety, and the intent of Language is to communicate our thoughts to others.

Grammar considered as an art, is a just method, or a system of rules, to which the modes of speaking or writing used in a language may be reduced.

Grammar is usually divided into four distinct heads, viz.

ORTHOGRAPHY,

SYNTAX, and

ETYMOLOGY,

PROSODY.

A

Of

OF ORTHOGRAPHY, or the Art of Spelling.

Orthography is the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words.

OF LETTERS.

Letters are marks or characters of which syllables are combined.

The Letters of the English tongue are twenty-six in number, and are called the Alphabet, from Alpha Beta, the two first letters in the Greek Alphabet.

The Alphabet in Roman characters.*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

In Italic characters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

* The Romans, from whom we have had our Alphabet, had neither w, y, nor k.

The

The Names of the Letters.

A, bee, see, dee, ē, ef, gee, aitch, i, jay, kay, el, em, en, o, pee, cue, ar, efs, tee, u, vee, double u, ex, y, zed.

These Letters are divided into Vowels, Diphthongs, Consonants, and Semivowels.

A Vowel is a letter which has a full and perfect sound of itself, without the assistance of any other letter.

VOWELS.

*a, e, i, o, u. **

A Diphthong is the coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

Diphthongs under single characters.

y, w.

* *A, e, and o* are simple sounds; *i* and *u*, as pronounced by the English, are more like diphthongs than vowels.

These characters, *y* and *w*, supply the place of *i* and *u* at the end of words, except in the pronouns *I*, *thou*, *you*.*

A Triphthong is the coalition of three vowels to form one sound; but this is merely orthographical, for three vowels have but the sound of a diphthong, as *beau*, *ewe*, *eye*, *lieu*, *view*, *quaint*, *squeak*, *queer*, *quoif*, *buoy*.

Of the Sounds of the Vowels.

Letters are called signs of sounds, but all the rules respecting them are so often violated that little help can be derived from books relating to pronunciation, except when assisted by the voice of an accurate master.

Each of the vowels has two different sounds, a short and a long sound; the short sound is made long by joining *e* to the end of a word.

* To make *y* and *w* vowels in one place, and consonants in another, as some grammarians have done, is totally inconsistent.

A Scheme of the Vowels.

a	băt	bāte	bâll
e	mět	mēte	her
i	pîn	pīne	bird
o	nőt	nōte	prove
u	tüb	tūbe	push

Of DOUBLE VOWELS.

Called also Proper Diphthongs, *i. e.* diphthongs with regard both to the eye and the ear, as

ai	in	<i>saint</i>
au		<i>fraud</i>
ee		<i>deed</i>
oi		<i>voice</i>
oo		<i>food</i>
ou		<i>house</i>

Of *w* and *y*.

W and *y* precede all the vowels, and are combined with them, as

a	in	<i>wăsp</i>	<i>wāke</i>	<i>wâll</i>
e		<i>wěn</i>	<i>wēre</i>	<i>wéan</i>
i		<i>wîn</i>	<i>wīse</i>	—
o		<i>wörd</i>	<i>wōe</i>	<i>wóo</i>

a	in	yărn	—	yăwn
c		yet	yea	year
i		—	—	yiéld
o		yon	yoke	—
u		young	—	youth

W in the middle of a syllable always forms a diphthong with the following vowel, as in *swain*, *twine*, *thwart*, and is never found but after these letters, *s*, *t*, or *th*.

Y is never found in the middle of syllables with a vowel after it in the same syllable, because its place is always supplied with *i*, as *crying*, *denying*, *saying*, &c.

Of the Endings of MONOSYLLABLES.

A. No monosyllable in English ends in *a*, that is pronounced, except the article *a*. In the words *lea*, *pea*, *plea*, *sea*, *tea*, the vowel *e* precedes it, and takes the sound of *e*.

E. The vowel *e*, if single, is never pronounced at the end of any monosyllable, except in *be*, *he*, *me*, *she*, *we*, *ye*. The article *the* is always sounded short, except when used emphatically.

I. The

I. The vowel *i* is never seen at the end of any English word, having its place always supplied by *y*, as *cry*, *fly*, *try*, and is pronounced like *I*.

O. The vowel *o* ends no monosyllable, except *go*, *lo*, *no*, *so*, *wo*, *do*, *to*, *two*, *who*.

U. The vowel *u* never ends a monosyllable singly.*

Of the CONSONANTS.

Consonants are divided into two classes, mutes, and semivowels or liquids.

The consonants are

b c d g h j k l m n p q r s t v x z.

A consonant† cannot be sounded by itself without the help of a vowel either before or after it, as *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, sounded *be*, *ce*, *de*, *ge*.

* The pronunciation of the vowels are best explained under the rules relative to the consonants,

† *i. e.* sounded with.

The

The mutes * cannot be sounded without a vowel after them, as *be, ce, de, ge, ka, pe, cue, te.*

The femivowels (i. e.) half vowels, have an imperfect sound of their own, as *l, m, n, r, f, s*, sounded *el, em, en, ar, ef, es*. The first four of these are sometimes called liquids.†

Of the different sounds of the CONSONANTS.

B has always the same sound when pronounced, as *babe, bed, bible, bolt, bush*; but is often silent. It is always so, when followed by a *t* in the same syllable, as *debt, doubt*, also in *subtle*; or preceded by an *m*, as *lamb, limb, climb, comb, womb*.

C may be called a redundant letter when it stands by itself, as it supplies the place either of *k* or *s*.

* i. e. dumb.

† i. e. from their easy pronunciation.

C is sounded like *k* before *a, o, u, l, r*, as *cap, cost, cup, clean, cry*; and the following is a general rule, for the sound of *c*,

Written, *ca ce ci co cu*

Sounded, *ka se si ko ku*

C is sounded like *s* before *e, i, y*, as *cellar, city, cypress*, except in words derived from the Hebrew and Greek, as *Aceldama, Cenchrea*, &c. where the *c* is pronounced like *k*.

Formerly *c* never ended a word, but always had *k* joined to it, as *arithmetick, publick*. Lately the *k* has been dropped by some writers, but such alterations of orthography should not be admitted.

C before *t* is mute in some words, as *indict, indictment, victuals*.

Ci has the sound of *shi* before *a, e, o*, as *especially, efficient, gracious*.

Ch is sounded like *tch*, as *church, child, chin*.

Ch

Ch is founded like *k* in words derived from the Hebrew and Greek, as *Enoch*, *scheme*, *ach*, *character*, *chyle*, *chymistry*, *chart*.

Ch has a soft sound of *sh* in words derived from the French, as *chagrin*, *chamois*, *champaign*, *chandelier*, *chevalier*, *chicane*, *machine*.

Ch is silent in *yacht*, pronounced *yot*.

Arch is founded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*, *architect*; and before a consonant like *tch*, as *archbishop*, *archdeacon*.

D has but one sound before all the vowels, as *day*, *dead*, *did*, *dock*, *dust*.

F has an invariable sound, as *favour*, *feast*, *fifty*, *forfeit*, *future*, except in *of*, where it has the sound of *v*.

G has two sounds, the one hard as in *gold*, the other soft as in *gem*.

G is hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, as *gap*, *got*, *gum*, *glad*, *grant*. At the end of a word it is
always

from always hard, as *bag, leg, dig, log, dug*. Also when
ach, doubled it is hard, as *beggar, stagger, waggon*,
 except *suggest*.

derived G is sounded hard before *e* and *i* in proper
ham- names derived from the Hebrew and Greek,
bine. as *Gethsemane, Gilboa*.

Before *e, i*, and *y*, the sound of *g* is uncertain,
 and not reducible to any rule; sometimes hard,
 as *gear, get, geese*, and soft, as in *gelly, gem,*
generation, genius, gentle, gesture.

G before *i* is hard in these words, *gift,*
giddy, gild, gird, and *Gilbert* a proper name.
 And soft in *giant, ginger, gingle*, and *Giles* a
 proper name.

G before *y* is sometimes sounded hard, as
 in *gymnastick*, and sometimes soft as in *Egypt*.

G before *m* is mute, as in *pblegm, apoph-*
thegm.

Gh at the beginning of words are hard, as *ghost*, *ghastliness*. In the middle and end of words they are silent, as *lighten*, *brightness*, *nightly*, *high*, *nigh*, *figh*.

When *gh* are preceded by a diphthong, they are sounded like *f*, as *cough*, *enough*, *tough*, *laugh*, except in *though*, *daughter*, *through*, *dough*, where *gh* are silent, serving only to lengthen the syllable.

H is entirely silent in some words, as in *rheum*, *rhubarb*, *rhyme*, &c. also in the terminations of Hebrew words, as *JAH*, *MESSIAH*, *Josiah*.

H is nearly silent in *honest*, *honor*.

H is fully sounded in *health*, *heart*, *behave*; also in the termination of words, if preceded by *c*, *s* or *t*, as *touch*, *cash*, *both*, *south*.

J is sounded like soft *g*, as *jar*, *jeer*, *jingle*, *jolt*, *jump*. This letter has always the same sound, and is never silent.

K has

K has the sound of *c* hard, as *keen, king, kind*; it is always silent when it precedes an *n* in the same syllable, as *knell, knit, knot, &c.*

K is never doubled, but has *c* before it; as *lack, deck, pick, frock, struck, logick, arithmetick.*

L has always one uniform sound, as *lake, leaf, lily, loud, lute*; and is never silent, but when it precedes an *m* in the same syllable, as *balm, psalm.*

L is sounded like *r* in *colonel*, pronounced *curnel.*

L is often doubled at the end of monosyllables, as *ball, tell, bill, toll, dull.* If a diphthong precedes, one *l* is suppressed, as *bail, boil, foul.* In compound words also *l* is suppressed, as *wilful, skilful.*

M has always the same sound, as *seem, memorandum, kingdom*, and is never silent.

B

N has

N has but one sound at the beginning, middle, or end of words, as *night, dinner, nation*; but is always mute after *m* in the same syllable, as *hymn, autumn, condemn*.

P keeps always the same sound, as *paper, pepper, pipe, prop, pump*; it is mute in *tempt* and in all its derivatives. It is also silent in words derived from the Greek, as *psalmist, ptyalism, Ptolemais*. *Pb* has the sound of *f*, as *phrase, geography*.

Q is always followed by *u*, as *quail, queen, quince, quoth*; *q* is sounded like *k* in words derived from the French, as *antique, pique*; it is never silent.

R has always the same harsh sound, as *rare, rasber, razor, myrrh, catarrh*, and is never silent.

S has two different sounds, a sharp hissing sound, as *sad, see, sin, so, sun*; a soft sound like *z*, when placed betwixt two vowels, as *these, arise, chose, muse*, or betwixt a diphthong and a vowel,

vowel, as *cause*, *treasure*, *spouse*, *confuse*. It sounds like *z* before *ion* if a vowel go before it; as *intrusion*; but like *s* sharp if it follow a consonant; as *reversion*. Also before *e* mute it sounds like *z*; as *surmise*; and before *y* at the termination of words as, *busy*, *rosy*.

S is silent in some words derived from the French, as *isle*, *island*, *demesne*, *viscount*.

T has a hard sound, as in *tent*, *tatter*, *testament*; *ti* before a vowel is sounded *shi*, as *notion*, *partial*, *expatiate*, except in derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *city*, *cities*; and in Hebrew words where *ti* have their own sound, as *Pelatiah*, *Phaltiel*; but if *s* or *x* precede *ti*, then they keep their proper sound, as *celestial*, *mixtion*.

Th has two different sounds.

In the beginning of words *th* have their hard sound, as *thing*, *thank*, *thumb*, *thrift*, *thwart*, except in *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *they*, *them*;
also

also in these monosyllables, *than, that, the, their, then, thence, there, this, thither, though, thus*, in all these they have a soft sound.

In all other situations of *th*, the most general rule is, that they have the aspirate sound before consonants, and the vocal before vowels, except *loathsome, teething*.

V has the soft sound of *f*, as *vale, velvet, vivid, vivific, vowel, vulture*; it is never mute.

X has two sounds, and is a double consonant under one character; *x* sounds hard like *ks*, in *axe, extract, affix*; and soft like *gz*, as in *exist, exile*. *X* begins no English word; in the following words it is sounded like *z*, as *Xenophon, Xantippe, Xenocrates*.

Z is sounded like *s* soft, as *zealous, lizard, hazard, azure*; sometimes *z* is doubled, as *dizzy, muzzle, puzzle*; but never at the end of words, except in *buzz*.

No word originally English, begins with *z*.*

OF SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a perfect sound, uttered in one breath, and consists of one, two, or three vowels joined to one or more consonants; as a *child*, *book*, *queen*: from this it is plain that no syllable can be formed without a vowel.

Words are articulate sounds, and are signs of ideas.

A word of one syllable is called a monosyllable, as *art*, *thought*.

Of two, a dissyllable, as *sen-tence*.

Of three, a trisyllable, as *po-ver-ty*.

Of many, a polysyllable, as *re-con-ci-li-a-tion*.

Rules for dividing syllables in writing.

1. If a consonant come betwixt two vowels it must be joined to the latter, as *fi-gure*, *pa-*

* The English alphabet is both deficient and superfluous; in some instances, the same letters express different sounds, and different letters express the same sounds.

rent, vi-sit, except *w* and *x* which are put to the foregoing syllable, as *pow-er, ex-ert*.

2. When the same consonant is doubled, they must be divided, as *com-mit, flat-ter*.

3. When two or more consonants that are proper to begin a word together, come together in the midst of a word, they must not be separated, as *fra-grant, re-splen-dent*.

4. Consonants, that are not proper to begin a word, must always be divided, as *bur-den, slan-der, com-pli-ance, in-stru-ment*.

5. When two vowels come together, and both are distinctly pronounced, they must be divided, as *co-e-val, u-su-al*.

All compound words must be divided, as *sea-fish, barley-corn*; also the endings of derivative words must be separated from the primitive; as *teach-er, learn-ing, herb-age, peace-able, agree-able*.

OF ETYMOLOGY.

Etymology explains the derivation of words, and shews the different modifications by which the meaning of any one word can be diversified, consistent with its derivation.

As <i>scholar</i>	<i>scholars</i>	
<i>I teach</i>	<i>I taught</i>	
<i>Geography</i>	<i>geographical</i>	<i>geographically</i>
<i>Care</i>	<i>careful</i>	<i>carefully, &c.</i>

A primitive word is that which comes from no other word in the same language, as *child*.

A derivative word is that which takes its origin from another word, called its primitive.

As from *glass* comes to *glaze* ;
from *breath* comes to *breathe*.

As *eligible* from *eligibilis*
equal *equalis*
benevolent *benevolens*

A compound word is that which is made up of two or more words : of two substantives ;

As

As *schoolmaster* *silversmith* ;

or of a preposition and a substantive ;

As *overheard* *contradiction* ;

or of a preposition and a verb ;

As *overflow* *underfell* ;

sometimes of the Saxon word *un*, signifying negation ;

As *undo* *unfaithfulness* *unwilling* ;

sometimes of the Latin preposition ;

As *inaction* *inadvertent* ;

Of Nouns derived from Verbs ;

As from *to fear* comes *fear*

to love *love* *lover*

to act *act* *actor*

to try *trial*

to die *death*

to steal *stealth*.

Of Participles from Verbs ;

As *hearing* *heard* from *to hear*

teaching *taught* *to teach*

speaking *spoken* *to speak*

Of Adjectives from Substantives ;

As *daily* from *day* *hurtful* from *hurt*.

Of Substantives from Adjectives ;

As *hardness* from *hard* *boldness* from *bold*.

Of Adverbs from Adjectives ;

As *wisely* from *wise* *joyfully* from *joyful*.

Of Verbs from Adjectives ;

As *widen* from *wide* *shorten* from *short*.

OF WORDS.

When words are classed together they are called Parts of Speech.

In the English tongue there are ten parts of speech.

Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adjective, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.*

* All these words are to be found in English. Noun, pronoun, and verb are inflected ; all the rest are invariable.

Of the ARTICLES.

There are two Articles, *a* or *an*,* and *the*.

A is an *indefinite* article, and means *one*, with reference to more, and is placed before substantives of the singular number only, as *a man, a boy*.

An is placed before substantives of the singular number only, and such as begin with a vowel, except *w* and *y*,† or *h* silent; as *an orchard, an idol, an ox, an unit, an heir, an hour*.

The is a *definite* article, and always determines the thing before which it is put, as *thou art the man*.

The is invariably the same before nouns of both numbers;

* *An*, is the original article.

† The pronunciation of *y* and *w* at the beginning of a word, does not so very easily admit the article *an* before them, as the simple sounds of the vowels.

As, Singular, *the man, the woman, the tree.*

Plural, *the men, the women, the trees.*

be.

one,

before

as a

e fin

ith a

n or

hour.

eter.

thou

nouns

g of a

before

As

When a substantive has no article to limit it, it is taken in its largest sense, as *man is born to trouble.*

Proper names have not the article *the* before them, as *Daniel, Samuel*, except when we have occasion to mention two or more of the same name, as *the Cæsars.*

Words of abstract meaning have no article, as *whiteness, blackness, virtue, vice, beauty*, &c. except when we mean to compare them with something else, as *equal to the whiteness of snow*; or to use them on specific occasions, as *the vices of the age; the beauty I admire, is that of the mind.*

OF SUBSTANTIVES OR NOUNS.

A substantive, or noun, is the name of any thing, place, or person, as *a house, London, George.*

There

There are two sorts of substantives, viz. *common* and *proper*.

A substantive, or noun, is called *common* when it expresses a kind or sort, as *man*, *animal*, *bird*, *fish*, *reptile*, *insect*.

A substantive, or noun, is called *proper* when it expresses a *place*, *country*, *city*, *river*, *mountain*, or *person*, as *Greece*, *Athens*, *Vesuvius*, the *Danube*, &c. as *Thomas*, *William*, *John*, *Mary*, *Sarah*.

OF NUMBER.

Number is the distinction of one, from several or many.

A substantive, or noun, has two numbers, the singular and the plural.

The singular number signifies but one thing, or person, as *a pen*, *a scholar*, *a village*, *a tree*; sometimes several persons united together are expressed by a word in the singular number, as *a committee*, *a company*, *an army*.

The

Exc

The plural number signifies more than one, and is commonly made by putting *s* to the singular; whether it ends with a consonant or a vowel, as *pen*, *pens*; *scholar*, *scholars*; *village*, *villages*; *tree*, *trees*; *committee*, *committees*.

Substantives ending in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, or *x*, form the plural by adding the syllable *es*, as *speech*, *speeches*; *ditch*, *ditches*; *bush*, *bushes*; *class*, *classes*; *fox*, *foxes*.

If the singular end in *f* or *fe*, the plural is formed by changing the letters *f* or *fe* into *ves*,

Singular.

Plural.

As calf

calves

half

halves

leaf

leaves

sheaf

sheaves

loaf

loaves

self

selves

shelf

shelves

thief

thieves

wolf

wolves

knife

knives

wife

wives.

Except *strife**strifes*.

The following words are exceptions to this rule, taking *s* to make the plural, as

Singular.	Plural.
hoof	hoofs
proof	proofs
reproof	reproofs
roof	roofs
chief	chiefs
grief	griefs
mischief	mischiefs
relief	reliefs
handkerchief	handkerchiefs
dwarf	dwarfs
scarf	scarfs
wharf	wharfs
cliff	cliffs
skiff	skiffs
scoff	scoffs
cuff	cuffs
huff	huffs
muff	muffs
puff	puffs
rebuff	rebuffs
ruff	ruffs
snuff	snuffs
stuff	stuffs.
Except <i>staff</i>	<i>staves.</i>

Nouns

Nouns that end in *y*, preceded by a consonant, form the plural in *ies*, as *beauty*, *beauties*; *duty*, *duties*, &c. except when *y* has a vowel before it, as

Singular, *boy way key turkey Attorney*
 Plural, *boys ways keys turkeys Attorneys.*

Note,—Singular *valley*, Plural *vallies*
journey journies.

The following Nouns are irregular in the plural number, as

Singular.

Plural.

man

men

woman

women

footman

footmen

horseman

horsemen

coachman

coachmen

statesman

statesmen

yeoman

yeomen

brother

brethren or brothers

child

children

chick or chicken

chickens

ox

oxen

Singular.

Plural.

cow

kine or cows

fow

fwine or fows

die

dice

penny

pence

louse

lice

mouse

mice

goose

geese

foot

feet

tooth

teeth.

Some substantives are alike in both numbers,
as, Singular, *deer sheep fwine fern*

Plural, *deer sheep fwine fern.*

Some substantives have only the singular number, as the proper names of persons, countries, cities, rivers, mountains; as *George, England, London, Thames, Snowdon, &c.*

Names of METALS.

As *gold, silver, copper, iron.*

Of HERBS.

As *mint, parsley, rue, sage, sorrel, thyme, marjoram, &c.* Except *leeks, onions, lettuces, cabbages, artichokes, thistles, &c.*

Of

OF SPICES.

As *pepper, ginger, mace, cinnamon.* Except *cloves, nutmegs, &c.*

OF DRUGS.

As *antimony, manna, opium.*

OF GRAIN.

As *wheat, rye, barley.* Except *oats, tares, beans, peas, vetches.*

OF LIQUIDS.*

As *milk, oil, brandy, rum, wine, ale, beer, &c.*

OF UNCTUOUS MATTER.

As *honey, butter, fat, grease, lard, wax, resin, tar, pitch, glue.*

The abstract names of VIRTUES.

As *prudence, justice, fortitude, temperance, chastity, &c.*

OF VICES.

As *pride, sloth, envy, drunkenness.*

* Except they signify different sorts, as *brandies, oils, rums, wines.*

Of abstract QUALITIES.

As *wisdom, probity, bashfulness, modesty, &c.*

Others have no singular number, as *breeches, bellows, scissars, shears, stays, tongs, snuffers, nippers, pincers. Also lungs, bowels, entrails. Also alms, ashes, cresses, goods, dregs, news, shambles, thanks, suds, vales, wages. Also annals, calends, ides, nones.*

Of MOUNTAINS.

The *Alps, the Pyrenees, the Appenines.*

Hebrew, Greek, and Latin words retain their original terminations in the plural, as in the following classes :

HEBREW WORDS.

Singular.

Plural.

As cherub

cherubim

seraph

seraphim

—

urim

—

thummim

teraphim.

GREEK WORDS.

Singular.	Plural.
As phænomenon	phænomena
antithesis	antipödes
basis	antitheses
crisis	bases
diæresis	crises
ellipsis	diærefes
emphasis	ellipses
hypothesis	emphases
metamorphosis	hypotheses
parenthesis	metamorphoses
	parentheses
	pleiades.

LATIN WORDS.

Singular.	Plural.
As —	minutiæ
—	literati
—	magi
radius	radii
genius	genii
arcenum	arcana
datum	data

erratum

Singular.

Plural.

erratum

errata

genus

genera

stamen

stamina

stratum

strata

index

indices

appendix

appendices

axis

axes

satellites.

Of GENDER.

Gender signifies a distinction of nouns, according to the different sexes of things they denote.*

There are three genders, *the masculine*, *the feminine*, and *the neuter*.

All words which signify males are of the masculine gender, as *a man*.

* When the sex of the animal of which we speak is not obvious or known, we use the neutral pronoun *it*.

All

All words which signify females are of the feminine gender, as *a woman*.

Words which signify things inanimate are neuter, that is, neither male nor female, as *a book, a pen*.

The difference of SEX expressed by different words, as

Masculine.

Feminine.

man

woman

husband

wife

father

mother

grandfather

grandmother

son

daughter

boy

girl

brother

sister

uncle

aunt

nephew

niece

king

queen

lord

lady

bachelor

maid

bridegroom

bride

friar

nun

steward

matron

widower

widow

wizard

witch.

BRUTE

BRUTE ANIMALS.

Masculine.

Feminine.

As boar	sow
buck	doe
bull	cow
bullock or steer }	heifer
dog	bitch
horse	mare
ram	ewe
stag	hind.
Except lion	lioneſs
tiger	tigreſs.

BIRDS.

Masculine.

Feminine.

As cock	hen
drake	duck
gander	goole.

The following nouns are distinguished by their endings, according to the English analogy, that is, by changing the termination of the masculine into *ess* for the feminine, or by adding *ess* only.

Masculine.

Feminine.

As abbot

abbess

actor

actress

adulterer

adulteress

ambassadour

ambassadress

baron

baroness

benefactor

benefactress

count

countess

duke

duchess

deacon

deaconess

elector

electress

emperour

empress

governour

governess

heir

heiress

hunter

hunteress

jew

jewess

lad

lass

marquis

marchioness

master

mistress

mayor

mayoress

patron

patroness

peer

Masculine.

Feminine.

peer

peeress

priest

priestess

prince

princess

poet

poetess

prophet

prophetess

protector

protectress

shepherd

shepherdess

traitor

traitress

tutor

tutress

viscount

viscountess.

Note,—*hero*, *heroine*, is an exception.

The following nouns are of both sexes, and have no variation.

Masc. and Fem.

Masc. and Fem.

ally

confident

alien

dealer

bastard

debtor

cousin

defendant

convict

delinquent

comedian

dwarf

companion

examiner

enemy

And,

If t
is nece
is mea

Masc. and Fem.

enemy
 friend
 fool
 flatterer
 foundling
 guardian
 gamester
 knitter
 learner
 liar
 minor
 murderer
 orphan
 prisoner
 parent
 patient
 penitent

Masc. and Fem.

plaintiff
 player
 pupil
 reader
 regent
 rider
 rival
 scholar
 sinner
 spouse
 tenant
 thief
 twin
 trustee
 weaver
 witness
 writer.

Also the names of trades,

As grocer, haberdasher, &c.

And, in general, words formed of verbs, and ending in *er*.

If the substantive signifies either sex, and it is necessary or proper to distinguish which sex is meant, a word, explaining the sex, is prefixed,

As a man servant	a maid servant
a male child	a female child
a he bear	a she bear
a he goat	a she goat
a cock sparrow	a hen sparrow.

The three following words are Latin, and we use them in English without any variation.

Masc.	Fem.
administrator	administratrix
executor	executrix
testator	testatrix.

OF CASES.

Cases, in grammar, denote the different terminations of a noun in each number.

Nouns in the English tongue have only two different terminations for cases, viz. the nominative and the genitive.

Singular.

Nom. *a man*

Gen. *a man's.*

The others are expressed by prepositions.

Explanation

Explanation of the CASES.

1. The nominative signifies the name or naming of a person, place, or thing, as *Father*, *London*, *Tree*.

2. The genitive, or possessive, signifies kindred, or property, and is formed by adding *s*, with an apostrophe before it, to the nominative. The apostrophe denotes the omission of an *i* which was formerly inserted, and made the word longer by another syllable, as *Peteris* brother, *Maryis* sister, *Johnis* house; now written *Peter's* brother, *Mary's* sister, *John's* house.

The genitive is also expressed by the preposition *of* going before the word, as *The wisdom of Solomon*.

3. The dative signifies giving, and expresses the person to whom any thing is given, or the object for which any thing is done, and has the prepositions *to* or *for* before it; as

Give the book to the Master.

That servant is fit for me.

4. The accusative declares or affirms, and follows the verb active. This case in English has nothing to distinguish it from the nominative; but as words are placed in a natural order, it is always known by following the verb active, as in this sentence,

*The Master loves the boy,
and the boy loves the Master.*

The master is nominative in the first, and accusative in the last; and the boy is accusative in the first, and nominative in the second.

5. The vocative signifies calling or speaking to a person, and has the interjection O placed before it; but it is oftener used without, as

O father.

My son, forget not my law.

Hear, ye children, &c.

6. The ablative signifies a taking away, and is opposite to the dative; it is the most indefinite of all the cases, as it is connected with more prepositions, to express the relation of the ob-

ject

ject. The prepositions annexed to the ablative case, are *in, with, through, from, by, &c.* as

The Master is in the school,

He abides with me, &c.

Examples of noun substantives declined by the apposition of the articles *a, an, or the*, and the prepositions *of, to, with, in, &c.* and the interjection *o*.

Examples of regular nouns of the masculine and feminine genders, with the articles.*

* The following examples are inserted for the sake of parsing.

Of the masculine gender.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>a father</i>	Nom.	<i>fathers</i>
Gen.	<i>of a father, or a father's</i>	}	Gen. <i>of fathers</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for a father</i>		
Acc.	<i>a father</i>	Acc.	<i>fathers</i>
Voc.	<i>o father, or fa- ther</i>	Voc.	<i>o fathers or fa- thers</i>
Abl.	<i>with a father</i>	Abl.	<i>with fathers.</i>

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>the father</i>	Nom.	<i>the fathers</i>
Gen.	<i>of the father, or the father's</i>	}	Gen. <i>of the fathers</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for the father</i>		
Acc.	<i>the father</i>	Acc.	<i>the fathers</i>
Voc.	<i>wanting</i>	Voc.	<i>wanting *</i>
Abl.	<i>with the father</i>	Abl.	<i>with the fathers.</i>

* If a substantive be declined with the article *the*, it wants the vocative case.

Of the feminine gender.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom.	<i>a mother</i>	Nom.	<i>mothers</i>
Gen.	<i>of a mother, or a mother's</i>	Gen.	<i>of mothers</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for a mother</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for mothers</i>
Acc.	<i>a mother</i>	Acc.	<i>mothers</i>
Voc.	<i>o mother or mother</i>	Voc.	<i>o mothers or mothers</i>
Abl.	<i>from a mother</i>	Abl.	<i>from mothers.</i>

Singular.

Plural.

Nom.	<i>the mother</i>	Nom.	<i>the mothers</i>
Gen.	<i>of the mother, or the mother's</i>	Gen.	<i>of the mothers</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for the mother</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for the mothers</i>
Acc.	<i>the mother</i>	Acc.	<i>the mothers</i>
Voc.	<i>wanting</i>	Voc.	<i>wanting</i>
Abl.	<i>with the mother</i>	Abl.	<i>with the mothers.</i>

Of the masculine gender.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>an uncle</i>	Nom.	<i>uncles</i>
Gen.	<i>of an uncle, or an uncle's</i>	Gen.	<i>of uncles</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for an uncle</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for uncles</i>
Acc.	<i>an uncle</i>	Acc.	<i>uncles</i>
Voc.	<i>o uncle or uncle</i>	Voc.	<i>o uncles or uncles</i>
Abl.	<i>with an uncle</i>	Abl.	<i>with uncles.</i>

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>the uncle</i>	Nom.	<i>the uncles</i>
Gen.	<i>of the uncle, or the uncle's</i>	Gen.	<i>of the uncles</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for the uncle</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for the uncles</i>
Acc.	<i>the uncle</i>	Acc.	<i>the uncles</i>
Voc.	<i>wanting</i>	Voc.	<i>wanting</i>
Abl.	<i>with the uncle</i>	Abl.	<i>with the uncles.</i>

Of the feminine gender.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom.	<i>an aunt</i>	Nom.	<i>aunts</i>
Gen.	<i>of an aunt, or an aunt's</i>	Gen.	<i>of aunts</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for an aunt</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for aunts</i>
Acc.	<i>an aunt</i>	Acc.	<i>aunts</i>
Voc.	<i>o aunt or aunt</i>	Voc.	<i>o aunts or aunts</i>
Abl.	<i>with an aunt</i>	Abl.	<i>with aunts.</i>

Singular.

Plural.

Nom.	<i>the aunt</i>	Nom.	<i>the aunts</i>
Gen.	<i>of the aunt, or the aunt's</i>	Gen.	<i>of the aunts</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for the aunt</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for the aunts</i>
Acc.	<i>the aunt</i>	Acc.	<i>the aunts</i>
Voc.	<i>wanting</i>	Voc.	<i>wanting</i>
Abl.	<i>with the aunt</i>	Abl.	<i>with the aunts.</i>

Of the neuter gender.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>a house</i>	Nom.	<i>houses</i>
Gen.	<i>of a house, or a house's</i>	Gen.	<i>of houses</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for a house</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for houses</i>
Acc.	<i>a house</i>	Acc.	<i>houses</i>
Voc.	<i>o house</i>	Voc.	<i>o houses</i>
Abl.	<i>with a house</i>	Abl.	<i>with houses.</i>

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>the pen</i>	Nom.	<i>the pens</i>
Gen.	<i>of the pen, or the pen's</i>	Gen.	<i>of the pens</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for the pen</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for the pens</i>
Acc.	<i>the pen</i>	Acc.	<i>the pens</i>
Voc.	—	Voc.	—
Abl.	<i>with the pen</i>	Abl.	<i>with the pens.</i>

Example

Example of an irregular substantive.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom.	<i>a child</i>	Nom.	<i>children</i>
Gen.	<i>of a child, or a child's</i>	Gen.	<i>of children, or children's</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for a child</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for children</i>
Acc.	<i>a child</i>	Acc.	<i>children</i>
Voc.	<i>o child or child</i>	{	Voc. <i>o children or children</i>
Abl.	<i>with a child</i>		Abl. <i>with children.</i>

OF PRONOUNS.

A pronoun is a part of speech which is used instead of the noun, that is, instead of names of particular persons, as *I*, for *my name*; *thou*, for *thy name*; *he*, for *his name*; *she*, for *her name*, &c.

A pronoun has person, number, gender, and case.

Pronouns

Pronouns are divided into four kinds, *personal, possessive or pronominal adjectives, demonstrative, and relative.*

There are three personal pronouns in each number :

Singular *I,*
thou,
 * *he, she, it.*

Plural *we,*
ye,
they.

If a person speaks of himself, he says *I*; if he speaks to another, he says *thou*; and if he speaks of a person, he says *he*, or *she*; and if of a thing he says *it*. If of himself and another person he says *we*; if to two or more persons, he says *ye*; if of two or more persons, or things, he says *they*.

* There are three genders which relate to the third person singular, as, masculine *he*, feminine *she*, neuter *it*.

The

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.
Abl.

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.
Abl.

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.
Abl.

The Declension of personal Pronouns.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. *I*
 Gen. *of me*
 Dat. *to or for me*
 Acc. *me*
 Voc. *—*
 Abl. *with me*

Nom. *we*
 Gen. *of us*
 Dat. *to or for us*
 Acc. *us*
 Voc. *—*
 Abl. *with us.*

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. *thou*
 Gen. *of thee*
 Dat. *to or for thee*
 Acc. *thee*
 Voc. *o thou*
 Abl. *with thee*

Nom. *ye*
 Gen. *of you*
 Dat. *to or for you*
 Acc. *you*
 Voc. *o ye*
 Abl. *with you.*

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. *he*
 Gen. *of him*
 Dat. *to or for him*
 Acc. *him*
 Voc. *—*
 Abl. *with him*

Nom. *they*
 Gen. *of them*
 Dat. *to or for them*
 Acc. *them*
 Voc. *—*
 Abl. *with them.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>she</i>	Nom. <i>they</i>
Gen. <i>of her</i> or <i>her's</i>	Gen. <i>of them</i> or <i>their's</i>
Dat. <i>to</i> or <i>for her</i>	Dat. <i>to</i> or <i>for them</i>
Acc. <i>her</i>	Acc. <i>them</i>
Voc. —	Voc. —
Abl. <i>with her</i>	Abl. <i>with them.</i>

It is applied to things, or words neutral.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>it</i>	Nom. <i>they</i>
Gen. <i>of it</i> or <i>it's</i>	Gen. <i>of them</i> or <i>their's</i>
Dat. <i>to</i> or <i>for it</i>	Dat. <i>to</i> or <i>for them</i>
Acc. <i>it</i>	Acc. <i>them</i>
Voc. —	Voc. —
Abl. <i>with it</i>	Abl. <i>with them.</i>

Of Pronouns Possessive, or Pronominal Adjectives.

They are called pronouns possessive, because they denote possession; as *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their*, and are used with a substantive.*

* *His* (i. e. *he's*) *her's, it's, our's, your's, their's*, have the form of the possessive case, and are used when the noun to which they relate is understood.

Mine

Mine and *thine* for *my* and *thy* were used formerly before words beginning with a vowel or an *h* silent, as, *thine ears, thine eyes, mine labour: Thou hast put away mine acquaintance far from me.*

Our's, your's, his, her's, their's, are applied to substantives both of the singular and plural number, as

<i>this horse is our's</i>	<i>this pen is her's</i>
<i>these horses are our's</i>	<i>these pens are her's</i>
<i>this field is your's</i>	<i>this book is their's</i>
<i>these fields are your's</i>	<i>these books are their's.</i>
<i>this hat is his</i>	
<i>these hats are his</i>	

Own, a participle, is used with the pronouns possessive *my, thy, his, our, your, their*; to express our property more forcibly, as *my own, thy own, &c.*

Own is without variation in both numbers,

As, *my own book,*

they wrought with their own hands.

Self, a substantive, expresses emphasis and opposition, and is compounded with the pos-

essive pronouns *my, thy, him, her*; as *myself, thyself, himself, herself*; and *it*, the neutral pronoun, as *itself*.

It is sometimes used to form a reciprocal pronoun,

*As he hit himself,
they hurt themselves.*

Examples.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>himself</i>	Nom. <i>themselves</i>
Gen. <i>of himself</i>	Gen. <i>of themselves</i>
Dat. <i>to or for himself</i>	Dat. <i>to or for them-</i> <i>selves</i>
Acc. <i>himself</i>	Acc. <i>themselves</i>
Voc. —	Voc. —
Abl. <i>with himself</i>	Abl. <i>with themselves.</i>

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>herself</i>	Nom. <i>themselves</i>
Gen. <i>of herself</i>	Gen. <i>of themselves</i>
Dat. <i>to or for herself</i>	Dat. <i>to or for them-</i> <i>selves</i>

Acc.

Acc. <i>herself</i>	Acc. <i>themselves</i>
Voc. —	Voc. —
Abl. <i>with herself</i>	Abl. <i>with themselves.</i>

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. <i>itself</i>	Nom. <i>themselves</i>
Gen. <i>of itself</i>	Gen. <i>of themselves</i>
Dat. <i>to or for itself</i>	{ Dat. <i>to or for them-</i> <i>selves</i>
Acc. <i>itself</i>	
Voc. —	Voc. —
Abl. <i>with itself</i>	Abl. <i>with themselves.</i>

The pronominal adjectives, *each*, *either*, *every*, *neither*, *whether*, are used in the singular only without variation.

Of Demonstrative PRONOUNS.

They are called Demonstrative, because they shew a person or thing that is spoken of, and are two in number, *this*, *that*.

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	<i>this</i>	Nom.	<i>these</i>
Gen.	<i>of this</i>	Gen.	<i>of these</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for this</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for these</i>
Acc.	<i>this</i>	Acc.	<i>these</i>
Voc.	—	Voc.	—
Abl.	<i>with this</i>	Abl.	<i>with these.</i>

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	<i>that</i>	Nom.	<i>those</i>
Gen.	<i>of that</i>	Gen.	<i>of those</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for that</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for those</i>
Acc.	<i>that</i>	Acc.	<i>those</i>
Voc.	—	Voc.	—
Abl.	<i>with that</i>	Abl.	<i>with those*.</i>

Of Relative PRONOUNS.

They are called relatives because they always relate to a substantive going before, which is called the antecedent.

* *This*, is used when we speak of a person or thing that is near; *that*, when a person or thing is at a distance.

The

The relative pronouns are, *who*, *which*, *that*, *what*.

Who is used when we speak of persons, whether we ask a question or not, and is both masculine and feminine, singular and plural, as

who did it?

the man who did it.

the men who did it.

Singular and Plural.

Nom. *who*

Gen. *of whom* or *whose*

Dat. *to* or *for whom*

Acc. *whom*

Voc. ———

Abl. *with whom**.

† *Which* when we speak of things, and is of both numbers, as

The book which he gave me.

The pens which he made.

* In like manner is declined *whosoever*.

† *Which*, when it is an interrogative, relates to both persons and things.

Singular

Singular and Plural.

Nom. *which*Gen. *of which* or *whose**Dat. *to* or *for which*

Voc. _____

Abl. *with which*.

* *Whose* is sometimes used in poetry as the genitive of *which*; as

The left presents a place of graves,
Whose walls the silent water laves.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
 Of that forbidden tree *whose* mortal taste.

That, is invariable in both numbers, and signifies *who*, when it relates to an antecedent person, and *which* when it relates to an antecedent thing,

As, *Blessed is the man that walketh not, &c.*
 As, *The book that I lent him.*

What

What, is invariable in both numbers, and relates to things, as, *I know what they design*, or, *mark what it is his mind aims at in the question*, and *not what words he expresses*.

The relative pronouns, *who*, *which*, and *what*, are used in asking questions.

Pronominal Adjectives declined.

The pronouns *one*, *another*, *other*, when they refer to a noun going before, are declined.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. *one*

Nom. *ones* *.

Gen. *of one* or *one's*

Dat. *to* or *for one*

Acc. *one*

Voc.

Abl. *by one*.

* *One* has sometimes a plural, either when it stands for persons indefinitely, as *the great ones of the world*; or when it relates to something going before.

Singular.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>another</i>	<i>others</i>
Gen.	<i>of another or another's</i>	<i>of other or others'</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for another</i>	<i>to or for others</i>
Acc.	<i>another</i>	<i>others</i>
Voc.	—	<u>—</u>
Abl.	<i>with another</i>	<i>with others.</i>

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>the other</i>	<i>the others</i>
Gen.	<i>of the other or other's</i>	<i>of the others or the others</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for the other</i>	<i>to or for the others</i>
Acc.	<i>the other</i>	<i>others</i>
Voc.	—	—
Abl.	<i>with the other</i>	<i>with the others*</i>

* *Any, some, the same, none, are without variation, and of both numbers.*

Of the VERB.

A verb is a word which signifies to act, or to be, and expresses what is asserted or affirmed.

There are two kind of verbs, viz. a verb active and a verb neuter.*

A verb active expresses action, or what is done by the person or thing of which the affirmation is made, as

I teach,

The boy writes.

and may be known by its having a noun or pronoun after it, as

I love Thomas,

He warned me.

A verb neuter has no object different from the subject of the affirmation, but ends in the subject or word itself, and the sense is complete, without any other words, as *I rejoice, I sit, I languish, I sleep, I am, &c.*

* In English several verbs are used both in an active and neuter signification; the construction only determining to which kind they belong.

A Verb

A Verb has tenses or times, numbers, persons, moods or modes, and participles.

OF TENSES.

Tense implies time, and declares the circumstance of the thing it affirms.

The principal distinctions of time are three, viz. the present, past, and future.*

These three are subdivided to mark time more clearly, and then are six in number, as the present, the preterimperfect, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, the future imperfect, and the future perfect.

The present tense denotes a thing as doing or being, as *I sup*, or *am supping*.

* Verbs, in the English language, have only two tenses, the present and past; as *I warn*, *I warned*. The tenses answering to the perfect, preterpluperfect, and future of the Latin language, are formed by the auxiliaries, and the radical word itself.

The

The preterimperfect tense denotes a thing as doing, but not quite finished, as *I supped*, or *was supping*.

The preterperfect tense denotes a thing done or finished, as *I have supped*.

The preterpluperfect tense denotes a thing to have been done before a certain time to which it relates, as *I had supped*.

The future imperfect tense denotes a thing to be done at some time or other, as *I shall* or *will sup*.

The future tense denotes that a thing will have been done at a fixed time to come, as *I shall have supped*.

Of NUMBER.

Verbs have two numbers, the singular and the plural.

Singular, *I write*.

Plural, *We write*.

OF PERSONS.

There are three persons in each number,

Singular, *I,*

thou,

he, she, it.

Plural, *we,*

ye,

they.

Of MOODS, or Manners of using Verbs.*

There are four moods, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Subjunctive or Conjunctive, and Infinitive.

The indicative mood affirms, as *I hear* ; or else asks a question, as *doth he teach* ?

The imperative mood commands or bids, as *come thou hither, go immediately.*

* A *Mood* is used to signify the different manners of inflecting verbs, and to express the intention of the mind, as *shewing, commanding, &c.*

The conjunctive or subjunctive mood signifies something subjoined relative to some other verb in the same sentence, and is expressed in a doubt by a conjunction prefixed, as *if, when, &c.*

The infinitive mood expresses the existence, the doing, or the suffering, of a thing or person; and hath, without being confined to number or person, the sign *to* before it, as *to be, to love, to be loved.*

The present tense of this mood is the radical word, as *love, &c.*

OF PARTICIPLES.

Participles of Regular Verbs.

A participle is derived from a verb, and partakes of its meaning, as from *love* comes *loving*; from *run*, *running*; from *grow*, *growing*.

There are two participles, viz. the *present*, and the *past*.

The *present participle* is formed by joining *ing* to the radical word, as *learn, learning*. If the radical word end in *e*, the *e* is omitted, as *praise, praising*; except in the word *singe, singeing*; where the *e* is retained to prevent obscurity, or to distinguish it from *singing*.

If a verb of one or two syllables, preceded by a single vowel, have the accent on the last syllable, the final consonant is doubled, as *put, putting*; *submit, submitting*.

The *past participle* is formed by putting *ed* to the radical word, as *learn, learned*; or *d* only, if the word end in *e*, as *praise, praised*.

Participles have no variation of gender or number, and are joined to substantives in both numbers.

• The *past participle* ends in *d, t, or n*, as *loved, taught, slain*; see the table of irregular verbs, in which there are a few exceptions to this rule.

Present

Present Participle, as *a loving father*
a purling stream
a growing tree.

Past Participle, as *a weaned child*
a married woman
a ploughed field.

Of the INFLECTIONS of VERBS.

Verbs in the present, and preterimperfect tenses of the indicative mood, vary their endings in the singular number, to correspond or agree with the different persons of that number :

Present tense.

As, Singular, *I learn*
thou learnest
he learneth or learns.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular, *I learned*
thou learnedst
he learned.

Present tense.

Singular, *I teach*
thou teachest
he teacheth or teaches.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular, *I taught*
thou taughtest
he taught.

In the imperative and subjunctive mood there is no variation of persons in any verb, except in the verb *to be*, which is formed in the imperfect, *I were, thou wert, he were.*

There is no variation in the ending of the plural number in any person of the verb, as they are always the same as the first person singular.

But

But to express actions when they happen with great exactness, the time is marked by certain verbs called auxiliaries, or helpers.

The auxiliaries are, *do, did; have, had; shall, should; will, would; may, might; can, could; be or am.*

The INFLEXIONS of the auxiliaries in the present and past times of the indicative mood:

To DO.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1. *I do*

1. *we do*

2. *thou doest*

2. *ye do*

3. *he, she, it, doeth,*

3. *they do.*

*doth, or does **

* *Does* is used in the familiar, and *doth* in the solemn style. *Do* and *did* are used to make our expressions more emphatical, as *I do love, I did write*. They also save the repetition of the principal verb, as *Does he understand arithmetick? Yes, he does.*

Preter-

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1. *I did*
2. *thou didst*
3. *he, she, it, did*

1. *we did*
2. *ye did*
3. *they did.*

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. <i>I have</i> | 1. <i>we have</i> |
| 2. <i>thou hast</i> | 2. <i>ye have</i> |
| 3. <i>he, she, it, hath, or
has</i> | 3. <i>they have.</i> |

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>I had</i> | 1. <i>we had</i> |
| 2. <i>thou hadst</i> | 2. <i>ye had</i> |
| 3. <i>he, she, it, had</i> | 3. <i>they had.</i> |

SHALL.

SHALL.*

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>I shall</i> | 1. <i>we shall</i> |
| 2. <i>thou shalt</i> | 2. <i>ye shall</i> |
| 3. <i>he, she, it, shall</i> | 3. <i>they shall.</i> |

SHOULD.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>I should</i> | 1. <i>we should</i> |
| 2. <i>thou shouldest</i> | 2. <i>ye should</i> |
| 3. <i>he, she, it, should</i> | 3. <i>they should.</i> |

WILL.†

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>I will</i> | 1. <i>we will</i> |
| 2. <i>thou wilt</i> | 2. <i>ye will</i> |
| 3. <i>he, she, it, will</i> | 3. <i>they will.</i> |

* When we simply foretell we use *shall* in the first person, and *will* in the rest, as *I shall*, or *she will go*.

† When we promise, threaten, or engage, we use *will*, in the first person, and *shall* in the rest, as *I will*, or *she shall go*.

WOULD.

WOULD.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>I would</i> | 1. <i>we would</i> |
| 2. <i>thou wouldst</i> | 2. <i>ye would</i> |
| 3. <i>he, she, it, would</i> | 3. <i>they would</i> *. |

MAY.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>I may</i> | 1. <i>we may</i> |
| 2. <i>thou mayest</i> | 2. <i>ye may</i> |
| 3. <i>he, she, it, may</i> | 3. <i>they may.</i> |

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>I might</i> | 1. <i>we might</i> |
| 2. <i>thou mightest</i> | 2. <i>ye might</i> |
| 3. <i>he, she, it, might</i> | 3. <i>they might.</i> |

* *Do, have, will, and be,* are principal verbs when used alone.

CAN.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>I can</i> | 1. <i>we can</i> |
| 2. <i>thou canst</i> | 2. <i>ye can</i> |
| 3. <i>he, she, it, can</i> | 3. <i>they can.</i> |

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>I could</i> | 1. <i>we could</i> |
| 2. <i>thou couldst</i> | 2. <i>ye could</i> |
| 3. <i>he, she, it, could</i> | 3. <i>they could.</i> |

Must is of all persons and tenses, and admits no variation.

TO BE.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>I am</i> | 1. <i>we are</i> |
| 2. <i>thou art</i> | 2. <i>ye are</i> |
| 3. <i>he, she, it, is</i> | 3. <i>they are.</i> |

Preter-

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>I was</i> | 1. <i>we were</i> |
| 2. <i>thou wast</i> | 2. <i>ye were</i> |
| 3. <i>he, she, it, was</i> | 3. <i>they were.</i> |

Auxiliaries are used with the primitive verb, or with the past participle.

When an auxiliary is joined to a verb, the auxiliary goes through all the variations of person and number, whilst the verb or its participle itself continues always the same, as

I shall teach,
thou shalt teach,
he shall teach.

I have taught,
thou hast taught,
he has taught.

When there are two or more auxiliaries joined to the participle, the first of them only is varied, as

I should

*I should have taught,
thou shouldest have taught,
he should have taught.*

*I should have been taught,
thou shouldest have been taught,
he should have been taught*.*

English verbs may be divided into three classes, according to the endings of their past participles.

First. Those whose past participles end in *ed*, or *d*, as *grant granted*, *love loved*, *have had*.

Second. Those whose past participles end in *ht*, as *bring brought*, *seek sought*, *teach taught*.

Third. Those whose past participles end in *n*, as *take taken*, *freeze, frozen*, *be been*.

* *Do*, *did*, *have*, and *had*, with their inflexions, are signs of the present and past time; *shall* and *will* the future time. *Let* is placed before the imperative mood, but not as a sign of it, for it is the verb itself in that mood. *May*, *might*, *can*, *could*, *would*, *should*, and their inflections, are signs of the subjunctive mood. The preposition *to* is placed before the verb, to form the infinitive.

An irregular Verb of the first class.

The inflexion of the verb active *to have*, as it is formed throughout, in moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I have**we have**thou hast**ye have**he, she, it, hath or has they have.*

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I had**we had**thou hadst**ye had**he, she, it, had**they had.*

Perfect

Perfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

I have had
thou hast had
he, she, it, has had

we have had
ye have had
they have had.

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

I had had
thou hadst had
he, she, it, had had

we had had
ye had had
they had had.

Future imperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

I shall, or will, have
thou shalt, or wilt, have
he, she, it, shall, or will,
have

we shall, or will, have
ye shall, or will, have
they shall, or will,
have.

Future perfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>I shall have had</i>	<i>we shall have had</i>
<i>thou shalt have had</i>	<i>ye shall have had</i>
<i>he, she, it, shall have had</i>	<i>they shall have had.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

1. <i>let me have</i>	1. <i>let us have</i>
2. <i>have thou, or do thou have</i>	2. <i>have ye, or do ye have</i>
3. <i>let him, her, it, have</i>	3. <i>let them have.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>If I have</i>	<i>we have</i>
<i>thou have</i>	<i>ye have</i>
<i>he, she, it, have</i>	<i>they have.</i>

Preter.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I had**we had**thou had**ye had**he, she, it, had**they had.*

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I have had**we have had**thou have had**ye have had**he, she, it, have had they have had.*

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I had had**we had had**thou had had**ye had had**he, she, it, had had they had had.*

Future imperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I shall have**we shall have**thou shall have**ye shall have**he, she, it, shall have**they shall have.*

Future perfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I shall have had**we shall have had**thou shall have had**ye shall have had**he, she, it, shall have**they shall have had.**had*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

To have.

Preterite.

To have had.

Participles.

Present.

Having.

Past.

Had.

An

An irregular Verb of the second class.

TO TEACH.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>I teach</i> | 1. <i>we teach</i> |
| 2. <i>thou teachest</i> | 2. <i>ye teach</i> |
| 3. <i>he or she teacheth or teaches</i> | 3. <i>they teach.</i> |

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>I taught *</i> | <i>we taught</i> |
| <i>thou taughtest</i> | <i>ye taught</i> |
| <i>he or she taught</i> | <i>they taught.</i> |

* N B. The preterimperfect tense in English may also be expressed by the present participle, and the auxiliary verb *be*, as *I was teaching, thou wast teaching, &c.* and so of other verbs.

Preter-

Preterperfect tense.

Singular. Plural.

<i>I have taught</i>	<i>we have taught</i>
<i>thou hast taught</i>	<i>ye have taught</i>
<i>he or she has taught</i>	<i>they have taught.</i>

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular. Plural.

<i>I had taught</i>	<i>we had taught</i>
<i>thou hadst taught</i>	<i>ye had taught</i>
<i>he or she had taught</i>	<i>they had taught.</i>

Future imperfect tense.

Singular. Plural.

<i>I shall, or will, teach</i>	<i>we shall, or will, teach</i>
<i>thou shalt, or will, teach</i>	<i>ye shall, or will, teach</i>
<i>he or she shall, or will,</i>	<i>they shall, or will, teach.</i>
<i>teach</i>	

Future perfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>I shall have taught</i>	<i>we shall have taught</i>
<i>thou shalt have taught</i>	<i>ye shall have taught</i>
<i>he or she shall have taught</i>	} <i>they shall have taught.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>let me teach</i>	<i>let us teach</i>
<i>teach thou, or do thou teach</i>	} <i>teach ye, or do ye teach</i>
<i>let him teach</i>	
	<i>let them teach.</i>

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>If I teach*</i>	<i>we teach</i>
<i>thou teach</i>	<i>ye teach</i>
<i>he or she teach</i>	<i>they teach.</i>

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>If I taught</i>	<i>we taught</i>
<i>thou taught</i>	<i>ye taught</i>
<i>he or she taught</i>	<i>they taught.</i>

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>If I have taught</i>	<i>we have taught</i>
<i>thou have taught</i>	<i>ye have taught</i>
<i>he or she have taught</i>	<i>they have taught.</i>

* Or, *I may or can teach,*
thou mayest or canst teach,

or with any other conjunction throughout the different tenses.

Preter-

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>If I had taught</i>	<i>we had taught</i>
<i>thou had taught</i>	<i>ye had taught</i>
<i>he or she had taught</i>	<i>they had taught.</i>

Future imperfect.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>If I shall, or will, teach</i>	<i>we shall, or will, teach</i>
<i>thou shalt, or wilt,</i>	<i>} ye shall, or will, teach</i>
<i>teach</i>	
<i>he or she shall, or</i>	<i>} they shall, or will, teach.</i>
<i>will, teach</i>	

Future perfect.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>If I shall have taught</i>	<i>we shall have taught</i>
<i>thou shalt have taught</i>	<i>ye shall have taught</i>
<i>he or she shall have</i>	<i>} they shall have taught.</i>
<i>taught</i>	

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

To teach.

Preterperfect tense.

To have taught.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Teaching.

Past.

Taught.

Past, or Compound Perfect.

Having taught.

The Verb Neuter TO BE an irregular verb of
the third class.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I am**we are**thou art**ye are**he, she, it, is**they are.*

Preter-

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I was**we were**thou wast**ye were**he, she, it, was**they were.*

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I have been**we have been**thou hast been**ye have been**he, she, it, has been**they have been.*

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I had been**we had been**thou hadst been**ye had been**he, she, it, had been**they had been.*

H

Future

Future imperfect.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>I shall, or will, be</i>	<i>we shall, or will, be</i>
<i>thou shalt, or wilt, be</i>	<i>ye shall, or will, be</i>
<i>he, she, it, shall, or will,</i> <i>be</i>	<i>they shall, or will, be.</i>

Future perfect.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>I shall have been</i>	<i>we shall have been</i>
<i>thou shalt have been</i>	<i>ye shall have been</i>
<i>he, she, it, shall have</i> <i>been</i>	<i>they shall have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>let me be</i>	<i>let us be</i>
<i>he thou, or do thou be</i>	<i>be ye, or do ye be</i>
<i>let him be</i>	<i>let them be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I be**we be**thou be**ye be**he, she, it, be**they be.*

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I were**we were**thou wert**ye were**he, she, it, were**they were.*

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I have been**we have been**thou have been**ye have been**he, she, it, have been**they have been.*

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I had been**we had been**thou had been**ye had been**he, she, it, had been**they had been.*

Future imperfect.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I shall be**we shall be**thou shall be**ye shall be**he shall be**they shall be.*

Future perfect.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I shall have been**we shall have been**thou shall have been**ye shall have been**he, she, it, shall have
been**they shall have been.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

To be.

Preterperfect.

To have been.

Participle present.

Being.

Past.

Been.

Compound past.

Having been.

Of the CONJUGATION of REGULAR VERBS,
both ACTIVE and NEUTER.

If the verb end in *e* or *y*, * preceded by a
consonant, it is conjugated, as follows.

The Verb TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>I love</i>	<i>we love</i>
<i>thou lovest</i>	<i>ye love</i>
<i>he loveth, or loves</i>	<i>they love.</i>

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>I loved</i>	<i>we loved</i>
<i>thou lovedst</i>	<i>ye loved</i>
<i>he loved</i>	<i>they loved.</i>

* Verbs ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change
the *y* into *i*, when an *e* follows, as *I try, thou triest, he*
trieth or tries; we tried, ye tried, they tried; trying, tried.

Preter-

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I have loved**we have loved**thou hast loved**ye have loved**he hath, or has, loved**they have loved.*

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I had loved**we had loved**thou hadst loved**ye had loved**he had loved**they had loved.*

Future imperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I shall, or will love**we shall, or will, love**thou shalt, or wilt love**ye shall, or will, love**he shall, or will, love**they shall, or will, love.*

Future perfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I shall have loved**we shall have loved**thou shalt have loved**ye shall have loved**he shall have loved**they shall have loved.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

*Let me love**let us love**love thou, or do thou love**love ye, or do ye love**let him love**let them love.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I love***we love**thou love**ye love**he love**they love.*

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I loved**we loved**thou loved**ye loved**he loved**they loved.** Or, *I may or can love,**thou mayst or canst love, &c.*

Or with any other conjunctions throughout the different tenses.

Preter-

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>If I have loved</i>	<i>we have loved</i>
<i>thou have loved</i>	<i>ye have loved</i>
<i>he have loved</i>	<i>they have loved.</i>

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>If I had loved</i>	<i>we had loved</i>
<i>thou had loved</i>	<i>ye had loved</i>
<i>he had loved</i>	<i>they had loved.</i>

Future imperfect.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>If I shall love</i>	<i>we shall love</i>
<i>thou shall love</i>	<i>ye shall love</i>
<i>he shall love</i>	<i>they shall love.</i>

Future.

Future perfect.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>If I shall have loved</i>	<i>we shall have loved</i>
<i>thou shall have loved</i>	<i>ye shall have loved</i>
<i>he shall have loved</i>	<i>they shall have loved.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

To love.

Preterperfect.

To have loved.

Participles.

Present.

Loving.

Past.

Loved.

Past compound.

Having loved.

Concern.

Concerning the PASSIVE VOICE.

There are no verbs passive in the English language.

The indefinite past tense of the verb active is always the same as the past participle perfect, and is joined to the auxiliary verb TO BE, through all its inflexions, in order to express a passive signification.

The PARTICIPLE of the Verb TO LOVE joined to the auxiliary Verb TO BE, inflected according to mood, tense, number, and person.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

I am loved

we are loved

thou art loved

ye are loved

he is loved

they are loved.

Preter-

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I was loved**we were loved**thou wast loved**ye were loved**he was loved**they were loved.*

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I have been loved**we have been loved**thou hast been loved**ye have been loved**he hath, or has, been
loved**they have been loved.*

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I had been loved**we had been loved**thou hadst been loved**ye had been loved**he had been loved**they had been loved.*

Future

Future imperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>I shall, or will, be loved</i>	<i>we shall, or will, be loved</i>
<i>thou shalt, or wilt, be loved</i>	<i>ye shall, or will, be loved</i>
<i>he shall, or will, be loved</i>	<i>they shall, or will, be loved.</i>

Future perfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>I shall have been loved</i>	<i>we shall have been loved</i>
<i>thou shalt have been loved</i>	<i>ye shall have been loved</i>
<i>he shall have been loved</i>	<i>they shall have been loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>Let me be loved</i>	<i>let us be loved</i>
<i>be thou loved, or do thou be loved.</i>	<i>be ye loved, or do ye be loved</i>
<i>let him be loved</i>	<i>let them be loved</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I be loved ***we be loved**thou be loved**ye be loved**he be loved**they be loved.*

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I were loved †**we were loved**thou wert loved**ye were loved**he were loved**they were loved.*

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*If I have been loved**we have been loved**thou have been loved**ye have been loved**he have been loved**they have been loved.*

* Or, *I may or can be loved, &c.*

† Or, *I might, could, should, or would, be loved.*

Preter-

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>If I had been loved</i>	<i>we had been loved</i>
<i>thou had been loved</i>	<i>ye had been loved</i>
<i>he had been loved</i>	<i>they had been loved.</i>

Future imperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>If I shall be loved</i>	<i>we shall be loved</i>
<i>thou shall be loved</i>	<i>ye shall be loved</i>
<i>he shall be loved</i>	<i>they shall be loved.</i>

Future perfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>If I shall have been loved</i>	<i>we shall have been loved</i>
<i>thou shall have been loved</i>	<i>ye shall have been loved</i>
<i>he shall have been loved</i>	<i>they shall have been loved.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

To be loved.

Preterperfect tense.

To have been loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Being loved.

Past.

Been loved.

Past Compound.

*Having been loved.*No
tive,And
when
condi

I am

Irr
rule oIn
past p
by ad
word,
ed is a
end in

OF NEUTER VERBS.

Neuter verbs are inflected like verbs active, as

I rise, thou risest, he rises :

And sometimes with the auxiliary verb *to be*, when it implies motion, or change of place, or condition, as

I am risen, thou art risen, he is risen.

I am grown, thou art grown, he is grown, &c.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular verbs are such as vary from the rule of regular verbs.

In regular verbs, both the past tense and the past participle of the active verb, are formed by adding the syllable *ed*, or *d*, to the radical word, viz. if the verb end with a consonant, *ed* is added, as *warn, warned* ; and if the verb end in *e*, *d* only is added, as *love, loved*.

When verbs vary from these rules they are irregular.*

Some verbs ending in *ch*, *ck*, *p*, *x*, *ll*, *fs*, in the present tense, change the termination *ed* into *t*, in the past time active, and the past participle, as *patcht*, *lockt*, *lopt*, *fixt*, *spilt*, *past*, for *patched*, *locked*, *lopped*, *fixed*, *spilled*, *passed*.

Some verbs also which end in *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, after a diphthong, shorten the diphthong, or turn it into a single short vowel, as *dealt*, *dreamt*, *meant*, *swept*, from *to deal*, *dream*, *mean*, *sweep*.

If they end in *ve*, they are changed into *ft*, as *bereave*, *bereft*; *leave*, *left*.

* The past tenses of regular verbs of two syllables are contracted into one, from the rapidity of our pronunciation, as *warn'd*, *lov'd*, for *warned*, *loved*. The second person also, which has been originally three syllables, as *warnedest*, *lovedest*, is now a dissyllable, even in writing, as *warnedst*, *lovedst*.

Irregular

Irregular VERBS by CONTRACTION.

Certain verbs ending in *d* or *t*, have the present, the past, and the participle perfect, all alike.

First class of irregular verbs ending in *d*, as

Present.	Past.	Participle.
Reād	reād	reād
shed	shed	shed
shred	shred	shred
spread	spred	spred.

In *t*, as

cast	cast	cast
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
knit	knit	knit
let	let	let
put	put	put
set	set	set
shut	shut	shut
slit	slit	slit
split	split	spilt
thrust	thrust	thrust.

Others

Others have the past time and past participle alike, but inflected regularly and irregularly, and varied a little from the radical word.

Present.	Past.	Participle.
Abide	abode	—
bide	bode	—
awake	awaked, awoke	awaked, awoke
bend	bended, bent	bended, bent
bereave	bereaved, bereft	bereaved, bereft
bleed	bled	bled
breed	bred	bred
blefs	bleffed, bleff	bleffed, bleff
build	builded, built	builded, built
burn	burned, burnt	burned, burnt
climb	climbed, clomb	climbed
clothe	clothed	clothed, clad
creep	crept	crept
curse	curfed, curft	curfed, curft
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	digged, dug	digged, dug
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt
drop	dropped, dropt	dropped, dropt
dwell	dwelled, dwelt	dwelled, dwelt
feed	fed	fed

feel

Pre
feel
flee, f
an en
freigh
geld
gild
gird
have
hear
keep
lay, to
lead
leap
leave
lend
lift
lop
lose
make
mean
meet
mix
pass

Present.

Past.

Participle.

feel	felt	felt
flee, from an enemy	fled	fled
freight	freighted	{ freighted, fraught
geld	gelded, gelt	gelded, gelt
gild	gilded, gilt	gilded, gilt
gird	girded, girt	girded, girt
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
lay, to place	laid	laid and lain
lead	led	led
leap	leaped, leapt	leaped, leapt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lift	lifted	lifted
lop	lopped, lopt	lopped, lopt
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mix	mixed, mixt	mixed, mixt
pass	passed, past	passed, past
		pay

Present.	Past.	Participle.
pay	paid	paid
pitch	pitched, pitcht	pitched, pitcht
quit	quitted	quitted
rend	rent	rent
say	said	said
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shoe	shod	shod
sleep	slept	slept
speed	sped	sped
smell	smelled, smelt	smelled, smelt
spell	spelled, spelt	spelled, spelt
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilled, spilt	spilled, spilt
stick	stuck	stuck
stop	stopped, stopt	stopped, stopt
swēat	swēated, swēat	swēated, swēat
sweep	swept	swept
tell	told	told
weep	wept	wept.

Second class of Irregular Verbs,

Which end in *ght*, both in the past time and participle, changing the vowel, or diphthong, of the present tense into *au* or *ou*.

Present.	Past.	Participle.
Befeech	Befought	besought
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
fight	fought	{ fought and foughten
seek	sought	sought
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
work	wrought	wrought.

The

The third class of Irregular Verbs,

Form the past time, by changing the vowel or diphthong of the present tense, and the participle perfect, by adding *en*.

Present.	Past.	Participle.
Fall	fell	fallen
forfake	forsook	forfaken
shake	shook	shaken
take	took	taken
draw	drew	drawn
slay	flew	slain
get	gat or got	gotten
help	helped	holpen or helped
melt	melted	molten or melted
swell	swelled	{ swollen, swoln, and swelled
eat	ate	eaten
bēat	bēat	bēaten
bear	bare or bore	borne
swear	sware, swore	sworn
tear	tore	torn
wear	wore	worn
break	brake or broke	broken
speak	spake or spoke	spoken

Present.

Past.

Participle.

cleave	clave or clove	cloven
heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hoven
weave	wove	woven
*be or am	was	been
freeze	froze	frozen
see	saw	seen
seethe	sod	sodden
bite	bit	bitten
chide	chid	chidden
hide	hid	hidden
slide	slid	slidden
drive	drove	driven
ride	rode	ridden
rise	rose	risen
arise	arose	arisen
shine	shone, shined	shined or shone
strive	strove, strived	strived or striven
smite	smote	smitten
stride	strode	stridden
strike	struck	stricken
thrive	throve	thriven
write	wrote	written

• The old present tense.

Present.	Past.	Participle.
bid	bade	bidden
give	gave	given
fit	fat	fate or fitten
spit	spat	spitten
lie, to lie down	lay	lien
hold	held	held or holden
do	did	done
go	went	gone
choose or chuse	chose	chosen
blow	blew	blown
crow	crew or crowed	crown or crowed
grow	grew	grown
know	knew	known
throw	threw	thrown
fly	flew	flown.

The following Verbs are irregular only in the participle.

Present.	Past.	Participle.
Bake	baked	baken
fold	folded	folden, folded
grave	graved	graven, graved

hew

Present. Past. Participle.

hew	hewed	hewen or hewn
lade	laded	laden, laded
load	loaded	loaden, loaded
mow	mowed	mown, mowed
owe	owed	owen, owed
rive	rived	riven and rifted
saw	sawed	sawn
shape	shaped	shapen
shave	shaved	shaven, shaved
shew or show	{ shewed, showed	{ shewn, shown, shewed
sow	sowed	sown
strew	{ strewed and strowed	{ strown and strawed
wash	washed	washed, washen
wax	waxed	waxed, waxen
wreath	wreathed	wreathen
writhe	writhed	writhen.

Some Verbs have the *i* short changed into
a or *u*, as

Present.	Past.	Participle.
Begin	began	begun
cling	clang or clung	clung
drink	drank	{ drunk and drunken
fling	flung	flung
ring	rang, rung	rung
shrink	shrank, shrunk	shrunk
sing	sang, sung	sung
sink	sank, sunk	sunk
sling	slang, slung	slung
slink	slunk	slunk
spin	span, spun	spun
spring	sprang, sprung	sprung
sting	stung	stung
string	strung	strung
stink	stank, stunk	stunk
swim	swam, swum	swum
swing	swung	swung
wring	wrung	wrung.

Other

Other Verbs have the *i* long changed into *ou*.

Present.	Past.	Participle.
Bind	bound	bound, bounden
find	found	found
grind	ground	ground
wind	wound	wound.

The following Verbs have lost their old termination in *en*.

Present.	Past.	Participle.
Come	came	come
hang	hung	hung
run	ran	run
win	won	won.

Of DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Verbs are called defective that have not all their moods and tenses.

Present.	Past.	Participle.
May	might	—
can	could	—
must	—	—
shall	should	—
will	would	—
wis, is obsolete	wist	—
wot	wot	—
dare	durst	—
ought	ought	—
quoth	quoth	—
trow	—	—

Examples

Examples of DEFECTIVE VERBS.

TO DARE.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.

I dare
thou darest
he dares

Plural.

we dare
ye dare
they dare.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

I durst
thou durst
he durst

Plural.

we durst
ye durst
they durst.

OUGHT.

OUGHT.

Indicative Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

I ought
thou oughtest
he ought

we ought
ye ought
they ought.

WIST.*

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

I wist

he wist

we wist
ye wist
they wist.

* Wis is obsolete.

WOT.

WOT. *

Present and Imperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I wot**we wot**ye wot**he wotteth, and wot**they wot.*

QUOTH.

Present and Imperfect tense.

Singular.

*Quoth I †**quoth he, or she.*

TROW.

Present tense.

Singular.

I trow.

• Weet and wit are obsolete.

† This word is only used ludicrously.

Of

OF ADJECTIVES.

An adjective is a word added to a noun, to express its qualities, as

a good scholar,

a poor woman.

In English adjectives have neither case, gender, nor number, and are joined to substantives of both numbers, without any variation, as

Singular.

Plural.

a great city,

great cities.

 OF THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives change their termination only in comparison.

Grammarians speak of three degrees of comparison, viz. the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*.

The

The positive, properly speaking, is not a degree of comparison ; but expresses simply the quality of any thing that doth or can exist, or may be affirmed, as *good, bad, white, black, long, short*, without comparing it with another of the same kind, as

this line is long,

this line is short.

The comparative increases or lessens the quality or meaning of the positive, as

that is longer,

that is shorter.

The superlative increases the quality or meaning of the positive to the highest degree, or lessens it to the lowest degree, as

this is the longest,

this is the shortest.

The comparative is formed by adding the syllable *er* to the positive, as

great, greater ;

high, higher.

If the adjective end in *y*, the *y* is changed into *i*, as

easy, easier ;
heavy, heavier.

Except *gay, gayer.*

When the positive ends in *e*, the comparative is made by adding *r* only, as

large, larger ;
wise, wiser.

Words of one syllable are generally compared by adding *er*, as

tall, taller.

Words of two or three, or more syllables, by more or less, as

more frequent,
more diligent,
more practicable,
less frequent, &c.

Sometimes the final consonant is doubled in the comparative, as

hot, hotter.

The superlative is formed of the positive, by adding *est*, if it end with a consonant, as
great, greatest;
 or *st* if it end in *e*, as

large, largest;

wise, wisest;

tall, tallest.

Words of two, three, or more syllables, form the superlative degree, by placing *most*, *very*, or *least* before the positive, as

most frequent,

very diligent,

least practicable.

Late has two comparatives and two superlatives, for from *late* comes *later* and *latter*,* *latest* and *last*.

* *This* the comparative of *late*, though always written with *tt*, contrary to analogy and its superlative *latest*. When the thing itself is mentioned of which the comparison is made, *later* is used, as

this corn is later than the rest.

But when no comparison is made, then *latter* is used, as
in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, &c.

The following Adjectives are irregular in their comparison, as

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>bad, ill,* evil</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>many</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>
<i>much</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>lesser and less</i>	<i>least</i>
<i>near</i>	<i>nearer</i>	<i>nearest, next</i>
<i>old</i>	<i>older, elder</i>	<i>oldest, eldest</i>
—	—	<i>very, veriest</i>
—	—	<i>chief</i>
—	—	<i>extreme</i>
—	—	<i>supreme.</i>

* *Ill* is not now used, by correct writers, otherwise than as an adverb.

There

There are some superlatives which are formed by adding *most* * to the positive, as

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>fore</i>	—	<i>foremost</i>
<i>hind</i>	<i>hinder</i>	<i>hindmost</i>
—	<i>nether</i>	<i>nethmost</i>
<i>up</i>	<i>upper</i>	<i>upmost</i>
<i>middle</i>	—	<i>middlemost</i>
<i>out</i>	<i>outer</i>	<i>outmost</i>
<i>utter</i>	—	{ <i>uttermost</i> or <i>utmost</i>
<i>under</i>	—	<i>undermost.</i>

* The adverb *most* is placed after the substantive, to make a superlative, as in the two following words, *southmost* and *topmost*, as

From Arcar to Nebo, and the wild

Of southmost Abarim.—

MILTON.

In hopes at last the topmost cliff to gain.

ADDISON.

OF ADVERBS.

An adverb (as its name implies) is a part of speech, or word, joined to a *verb*, *participle*, *adjective*, and to another *adverb*, to denote the quality or circumstance of an action, as

she writes well,
he is walking softly,
the weather is unpleasantly cold,
he was treated exceedingly ill.

Adverbs have no variation, except the following, which are degrees of comparison, as

<i>often</i>	<i>oftener</i>	<i>oftenest</i>
<i>soon</i>	<i>sooner</i>	<i>soonest.</i>

Also such adverbs as end in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most*, as

<i>easily</i>	<i>more easily</i>	<i>most easily</i>
<i>prudently</i>	<i>more prudently</i>	<i>most prudently.</i>

Adverbs are usually divided into Classes.

1st. Of PLACE.

As here, there, where, any where, elsewhere, every where, some where, no where, above, below, within, without, together, apart, hither, thither, whither, thitherward, upward, downward, forward, backward, hence, thence, whence, &c.

2d. Of TIME PRESENT.

As now, to day, immediately.

3d. Of TIME PAST.

As then, already, yesterday, lately, before, hitherto, long ago, since, long since, heretofore, &c.

4th. Of TIME FUTURE.

As instantly, presently, straitway, by and by, to morrow, not yet, after, hereafter, henceforward, henceforth, &c.

5th. Of INDEFINITE.

As oft, oft times, oftentimes, often, when, then, sometimes, ever, never, soon, seldom, again, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, always, &c.

6th. Of NUMBER.

As once, twice, thrice, &c.

7th. Of ORDER.

As secondly, thirdly, &c. finally, lastly, &c.

8th. Of QUANTITY.

As little, much, enough, too much, somewhat, something, abundantly, plentifully, &c.

9th. Of QUALITY.

As well, ill, simply, foolishly, wisely, slowly, quickly :—and they are formed at pleasure, by adding the syllable *ly* to an adjective.

10th. Of DOUBT.

As haply, perhaps, possibly, perchance, per-
adventure.

11th. Of AFFIRMATION.

As ay, yea, yes, indeed, verily, certainly,
truly, surely, undoubtedly, &c.

12th. Of NEGATION.

As nay, no, not, &c.

13th. Of COMPARISON.

As more, most, less, least, very, &c.

14th. Of INTERROGATION.

As how, why, wherefore? &c.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction (as its name implies) is a word which joins, or connects, the parts or members of a sentence together.

The Conjunctions are as follow.

<i>as</i>	<i>or</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>neither</i>
<i>although, though</i>	<i>nor</i>
<i>because</i>	<i>notwithstanding</i>
<i>but</i>	<i>than</i>
<i>both</i>	<i>that</i>
<i>for</i>	<i>till, until</i>
<i>if</i>	<i>unless</i>
<i>lest</i>	<i>yet.</i>
<i>either</i>	

The use of conjunctions is to connect parts of sentences together, as

and, also, likewise, &c.

Others express opposition of meaning in different ways, as

although, but, or, than, unless, &c.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition (as its name implies) is a word put before another to which it is applied, in order to shew the relation of such word to some other word, either expressed in the sentence or understood, as

the walls *of* the city,

I went *to* London,

he came *from* York,

she staid *with* me,

he is a friend *to* many.

Prepositions are prefixed to verbs, as

withhold,

forgive,

outweigh.

Sometimes the preposition is placed after the verb, as

to come on,

to fall out,

to lay by.

The following prepositions are often used without the word, to which they refer, being expressed.

<i>above</i>	<i>for</i>
<i>about</i>	<i>from</i>
<i>after</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>against</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>around</i>	<i>over</i>
<i>at</i>	<i>through, thorough</i>
<i>before</i>	<i>throughout</i>
<i>behind</i>	<i>toward, towards</i>
<i>below</i>	<i>under</i>
<i>beneath</i>	<i>underneath</i>
<i>beside, besides</i>	<i>up</i>
<i>between</i>	<i>with</i>
<i>beyond</i>	<i>within</i>
<i>by</i>	<i>without.</i>

OF INTERJECTIONS.

An interjection is a word thrown into a sentence to give it emphasis, without varying its form, either in signification or syntax.

Interjections which are expressive of some very strong sensation of pleasure or pain, are natural sounds, as *ah!* and *oh!* and have all their force from the manner in which they are made.

The different passions have generally different interjections to express them.

Sorrow, *Ab!* *alas!*

Pain, *Oh!*

Admiration, *O!*

Contempt, *Aha!*

Silence, *Hush!*

&c. &c.

Of

OF SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is the proper construction of the words of a language into sentences.

A sentence is a collection of words properly expressed, and ranged in due order, comprising a full and perfect sense, or sentiment, of the mind.

A sentence may be either simple or compound.

A simple sentence consists of a single subject, and a definite verb,* and needs no point, only a period to close it, as

The sun shines.

A lie is abominable.

Virtue affords true comfort to all men.

* That is when a verb is in the indicative, imperative, or subjunctive mood.

A com-

A compound sentence contains several subjects and definite verbs, either expressed or implied; or it may consist of two or more simple sentences connected together, as

I walk, and thou ridest.

The construction, or the arranging of words in a sentence, depends chiefly upon the agreement and the government of words.

Construction is either simple or regular, figurative or irregular.

It is simple when all the parts of a discourse are placed in their natural order, and when it resembles the common manner of speaking: that is, when the *nominative case* precedes the verb, and the *verb* precedes the oblique cases which it governs, as

the farmer reaped the wheat.

Figurative construction is that wherein we leave the common practice of speech, and use certain expressions that are borrowed from subjects foreign to those of which we are speaking; yet resembling them, as

shorn was the golden grain.

Construction is divided into two kinds, one of agreement and the other of government.

Of AGREEMENT.

Agreement is that part of syntax whereby the words of a sentence agree among themselves: viz. whereby nouns are put in the same case, number, and gender; and verbs in the same number and person with nouns and pronouns.

Rules of Agreement or Concord.

1st. That of the adjective with the substantive, as

a diligent boy.

2d. That of the relative with its antecedent, as

the boy who reads.

3d. That of the nominative case with the verb, as

thou readest.

Of GOVERNMENT.

Government is when one part of speech governs another, and is made either by a preposition, expressed or implied, or according to the property of each case.

The English language denotes its regimen or government, by the prepositions *of, to, for, from, by, &c.* but no preposition is used to govern an accusative case.

General Rules.

1st. There is no nominative case in any sentence which has not its verb, either expressed or understood, as

*Peter keeps a coach, but John a chariot,
that is, keeps a chariot.*

2d. There is no verb in any sentence which has not its nominative case either expressed or understood.*

* Except when an infinitive mood is used for a nominative case, as

To die is landing on some silent shore. GARTH.

3d. The genitive of itself always denotes the possessor, or the thing that is said of another, so that it must be governed by the thing possessed, as

the child's mother, that is
the mother of the child.

4th. The dative denotes that to which the action or thing refers, and, in this sense, it may be joined to nouns, verbs, and adjectives, as

a friend to me,
he wrote to her,
it is lawful for me.

5th. The accusative denotes the object on which the action of the verb ends, as

he loved his son,
she hates vice.

6th. The vocative denotes the person to whom we speak.

7th. The ablative is always governed by a preposition expressed, as

in the house,
with the mother.

Of the Construction of ARTICLES.

Articles serve to define and ascertain any particular object in order to distinguish it from other objects of the class to which it pertains.

Of the indefinite article *a* or *an*, which means *one*, but less emphatically.

A and *an* are placed before substantives of the singular number only, and extend the meaning of a noun to any one of its kind*, as

<i>a man</i>	<i>a bird</i>	<i>an arm</i>
<i>a book</i>	<i>an ox</i>	<i>an egg.</i>

When an adjective is joined with a substantive, the article *a* is put before both, as

a good book.

* Not used when the noun expresses the thing in general, as

Patience is a virtue.

A is used before words beginning with a consonant, as

a master,

a scholar.

An before a vowel, or *b* silent, as

an appeal,

an heir,

an honest man.

Exception to this rule is in the use of the adjectives *few*, and *many*, the latter of which has the word *great* placed before it. These adjectives, though joined with substantives in the plural number, admit of the article *a*, as

a few scholars,

a great many scholars.

Thus likewise the numeral adjectives, hundred, thousand, &c. being considered as one whole number collectively taken, have the article *a* placed before them, as

a hundred men,

a thousand years.

The article *a* is sometimes placed between the adjective and the substantive, as in the following phrases, as

many a man,

such a thing.

Also when adjectives have adverbs of comparison, or the conjunction *as* placed before them, viz. *so, too, as*

Such *a* present is too small *a* recompense for so great *a* labour, and as great *a* benefit.

N. B. This is an elliptical sentence. The simple way is

A present such as [this] is a recompense too small for a labour so great and a benefit as [or equally] great.

Articles are often repeated for the sake of emphasis, when there is a continuation of epithets, as

A candid and *an* impartial judge.

He hoped that this title would secure him *a* perpetual and *an* independent authority.

Of the definite article **THE** which signifies nearly the same as *this* or *that*, *these* or *those*.

The is placed before nouns of both numbers, and determines which person or thing it is we are speaking of; or if said of many, which they are, as

the man,
the men.

When an adjective is joined with a noun, the article *the* is put before both, as

the poor man,
the poor men.

Exception to this rule is in the use of the adjective *all*, as

all the men,
all the boys,
all the wine.

The is also placed before the adjective when the noun is not expressed, as

the rich and the poor,
the just shall live by faith.

This

This article is applied to adverbs of comparison, and adjectives of the comparative and superlative degree, as

the sooner the better,

the oftener I read it the more I admire it.

this is the best of any.

The use of both articles will appear in the following example, as

“Man was made for society, and ought to extend his good will to all men; but *a* man will naturally entertain a more particular regard for *the* men, with whom he has the most frequent intercourse; and enter into a still closer union with *the* man, whose temper and disposition suit best with his own.”

It has been observed that proper names of men, women, towns,* kingdoms, and also appellatives,† when taken in a general sense do not admit of the article.

• Except in some instances,

the Brill,

the Hague,

the Havannah, &c.

† As man, being mortal, soon fades away and dies.

Proper

Proper names of rivers, ships, mountains, &c. frequently have the article *the* placed before them, because another substantive is understood, as

the Thames, viz. *the river Thames*,
the Britannia, viz. *the ship Britannia*,
the Alps, viz. *the mountains of the Alps*.

But as different persons often have the same name, and in order to distinguish them one from another, the definite article is transposed, and placed between the proper name and the adjective, as

Edward *the* first,

Charles *the* second,

George *the* third,

Alexander *the* great.

1st.
signify
case,*

2d.
which
be put

or the
with th

• T

† This
is used to
In p
ted after

of

Of the Construction of Nouns.

1st. When two substantives are joined, and signify the same thing, they are put in the same case,* as

King Solomon,

Queen Candace,

Paul the Apostle,

A son the darling of his mother.

2d. When two substantives come together which signify different things, the former must be put in the genitive case, as

Paul's epistles ; †

or the latter may be put in the genitive case, with the preposition *of* placed before it, as

the epistles of Paul.

* This is what is called apposition in grammar.

† This genitive in 's is the inflection of the noun, and is used to signify possession in the strictest sense.

In poetry the sign of the possessive case is often omitted after proper names, ending in *s* or *x*, as

Achilles' wrath.

Different

Different meanings in which the genitive is taken, as

the top of the hill,
the head of the animal,
the colour of the rose,
a boy of good understanding,
the temple of Solomon,
the delight of the eye,
the master of the house,
the luxury of the age,
a handfull of flowers,
the time of peace,
the hour of supper.

When a noun end in *s*, in the nominative, the sign of the possessive case is not added, as

“ for righteousness sake.”

When several substantives come together, the genitive is made by subjoining the *s* to the last of the terms, as

James, Thomas, and Joseph's books.

If a sentence consist of a man's name, and his occupation, the sign of the genitive should be placed at the name, as

*he left the box at James Phillips's, the printer
and stationer.*

Sometimes a double genitive is necessary to distinguish the sense, as

*this is a book of my friend's,
this accurateness of her's.*

Strictly speaking this phrase would be better expressed thus :

*one of my friend's books,
this, her accurateness.*

Of the Construction of PRONOUNS.

Personal pronouns, viz. *I, thou, he, she, it*, supply the place and take the power of nouns, and have a double form, that is, a nominative and an oblique case in each number.

In the nominative case they are placed absolutely, and precede the verb, as

<i>I teach</i>	<i>we teach</i>
<i>thou readeſt</i>	<i>ye read</i>
<i>he writes</i>	<i>they write</i>
<i>ſhe bears</i>	<i>they bear</i>
<i>it moves</i>	<i>they move.</i>

But in the oblique case they follow verbs active, as

*I taught thee,
thou calledſt him,
he heard us,
we appointed you,
ye ſent them. **

Poſſeſſive

* The firſt and ſecond perſonal pronouns will join with the third, but not with each other, as

*I am he,
thou art he,
we were they,
ye were they.*

But

Possessive pronouns, or pronominal adjectives, viz. *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*, have no variation to shew either gender, number, or case; yet they agree with nouns of every gender, and of both numbers, and are placed before their substantives, as

my son,
my daughter,
my book,
her sons,
her daughters,
her books,
this is my son,
that is thy house.

The pronoun of the third person, viz. *he, she, it*, stands for a noun, either masculine, feminine, or neuter, and must agree with the noun for which it stands, as

he ordered her to destroy it.

But in all these cases something is understood, or expressed, which shews that there is no real change of person, as

Q. *Dost thou know John Thomas?*

A. *I am he.*

Thou art he (that is, the man) who went to Paris.

We were they (the boys) whom ye saw, &c.

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We were they (the boys) whom ye saw, &c.

But the pronouns *mine*, *thine*, *her's*, *our's*, *your's*, *their's*, are in the absolute form, and are used when the noun to which they belong is understood, as

*this book is mine.**

The pronoun *it*, though called neutral, not only represents *things*, but *persons* of both genders, as

it is he,

it is she,

is it not Thomas?

is it not Mary?

* *Mine* and *thine* were formerly used before words beginning with a vowel, as

thine arm,

thine ear,

and are still proper in grave religious discourse, and in poetry.

To these pronominal adjectives may be subjoined, in certain cases, the words *own* and *self*, to imply a more complete possession, as

he lives in his own house,

she blamed herself,

we hurt ourselves.

Hisself and *theirselves* were anciently written for *himself* and *themselves*, as

“Every one of us, each for *hisself*, laboured how to recover him.”

SIDNEY.

Demonstrative

Demonstrative pronouns, as *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, agree with their nouns in each number,

as	<i>this man</i>	<i>these men</i>
	<i>this woman</i>	<i>these women</i>
	<i>this book</i>	<i>these books.</i>
	<i>that boy</i>	<i>those boys</i>
	<i>that girl</i>	<i>those girls</i>
	<i>that book</i>	<i>those books.*</i>

Relative pronouns represent any noun, or preceding pronoun, and agree with their antecedent noun or pronoun, in case, gender, number, and person.

The relative pronouns are *who*, *which*, *that*, *what*.

Who relates to persons ;

Which, to things and irrational animals ;

That, to both persons and things.

* When *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, relate to a preceding sentence, *this* or *these* relates to the latter term, and *that* or *those* to the former, viz.

“ Two principles in human nature reign,

Self-love to urge, and *reason* to restrain ;

Man, but for *that*, no action could attend,

And, but for *this*, were active to no end.” POPE.

A relative pronoun may be the nominative case to the verb, if no other nominative come between it and the verb, as

*I who see the boy,
thou who dost not see him,
they who have neither seen nor heard him,
the man, or the men, who came yesterday.**

But if another nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative must be put in that case, which the noun following, the verb, or the preposition preceding it, governs; as

*the boy whose book is torn,
the boy or girl to whom I wrote,
the man or woman whom I saw,
the boy or girl with whom I went.*

Which relates to things, as
*the tree which he planted,
the books which were sold.*

* The person of the relative is always the same as the antecedent.

That

That is used as a relative for *who* and *which*, and is indeclinable, as

the boy that he loved,
he is the best scholar that I know,
the men that I esteemed,
the house that he bought.

What implies *that which*, and *those which*,* and includes both the antecedent and the relatives, as

this is what he found, that is, that which he found;

these are what they wanted, that is, these which, &c.

Every relative has an antecedent to which it relates, either expressed or understood, as

the man is wise who speaks little,
this globe which we inhabit is but a planet.

* *Whosoever*, also, in like manner, includes both the antecedent and the relative, as

Whosoever shall transgress the law; that is, he who shall.

Whomsoever ye please to appoint; that is, he who, or those who.

The

The antecedent is sometimes understood, especially in poetry, as

*who gathered most had just enough, that is,
he who.*

The antecedent may always be found by making the relative and the verb a question, and the word that answereth to the question is the antecedent, as

*the master who teacheth,
Who teacheth?*

Answ. *the master.*

The relative is sometimes understood or omitted, as

*the boy I saw; that is, the boy whom I saw.
they who affect to guess at the object they cannot
see; that is, which they cannot see.**

A relative should be placed near to its antecedent, so that it may make the sentence clear and intelligible, as

*That boy who chearfully attends on his father
demonstrates that he loves him.*

* Examples of the omission of the relative are frequent in the best authors; but they are considered by grammarians as improper.

The

The following sentence is obscure :

*That boy demonstrates that he loves his father,
who chearfully attends on him.*

Who and *which* were used formerly without distinction.

Which is now used in interrogative sentences, with respect to persons, when we want to distinguish one person from another, or some particular person among a great number of others, as

Which dost thou mean ?

Which of them is he ?

Which of the two did it ?

That is more generally used after an adjective of the superlative degree than *who* or *which*, as
the wisest man that ever lived,
the finest horse that I saw,
he took the best that he could find.

Pronominal adjectives are used in the singular number only ; except *one*, *another*, which admit a genitive case, as

By one's own choice. SIDNEY.

Teach me to feel another's woe. POPE.

Of the Construction of VERBS.

A verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person; that is, if that be of the singular or plural number, this must be so too; and if that be of the first, second, or third person, this must be of the same, as

I teach,
thou readeſt,
he writes, ſhe writes, it is,
*we learn.**

Two

* Every verb (except it be of the infinitive mood) hath its nominative case either expreſſed or underſtood, as
go thither; that is, go thou thither.

Every nominative case, except when joined to a participle, belongs to a verb, either expreſſed or underſtood, as
Who called?

Anſw. *I*, that is, *I called.*

Therefore *I* is the nominative case to the verb *called* which is underſtood.

To find the nominative case to the verb, aſk the queſtion *who?* or *what?* with the verb; and the word that answereth to the queſtion is the nominative case to the verb, as

the maſter reads;
who reads?

Anſw. *the maſter.*

The

Two or more nominative cases singular, connected with one or more conjunctions, require the verb to be plural, as

*John and James are diligent,
he and she are careless,
thy father and mother send for thee.*

The noun or pronoun of which the verb affirms something, is generally placed before the verb; except when a question is asked, a command given, or a permission or concession implied: then the noun or pronoun is put after the verb, or between one of the auxiliaries, as

1. *Whence come ye?
Art thou willing?
Could he have forgotten me?
Hath John written?*

*The book is read,
what is read,*

Answ. the book.

Every nominative case is of the third person, except *I, we, thou, ye.*

2. When

2. When the command, &c. is in the second person, the pronoun is often understood, as
write; for *write thou*, or *ye*.

In the other persons, viz. the first and third, there is a circumlocution by the verb *let*, and the pronoun is put in the accusative case in both numbers, in the imperative mood, as

<i>let me write</i>	<i>let him write</i>
<i>let us write</i>	<i>let them write.</i>

3. *May I speak,*
May his industry be rewarded.

4. When a supposition is made without using the word *if*, as
were I in thy situation.

5. Or after neuter verbs, as
soon came the day.

6. If the verbs be preceded by the adverbs *here*, *there*, *hence*, *thence*, *thus*, *then*, &c. as
here was he laid.

7. When

7. When two parts of a sentence are joined by *neither* or *nor*, as
ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it.

A noun, implying a number or a multitude in the nominative case, may have a verb either in the singular or plural number, as

the mob is unruly, or

the mob are unruly.

the assembly was confused, or

*the assembly were confused.**

* This is not absolute, for sometimes the verb agrees with the number of the noun, and sometimes with the signification, as the word conveys an idea of unity, or of plurality, as

army, assembly, family, parliament, &c.

are generally used with a verb in the singular number, as

the parliament is sitting.

Mankind, people, folk, and cattle with a verb in the plural number, as

the cattle are feeble,

people think so.

A verb active governs the oblique case, that is, requires the noun or pronoun to be put in the accusative case, as

*I taught him,
thou warnedst her,
he commended us,
she sold it.**

When two verbs come together, without any nominative case between them, the latter must be in the infinitive mood, as

I desire to learn.†

The

* The way to find out the word that the verb governs is, by asking the question *whom?* or *what?* with the verb and the nominative case, as

whom did I teach?

Answ. *him.*

† Exception to this rule is in the auxiliary verbs, viz. *do, shall, will, may, can, did, should, would, might, could,* and *must*; which are joined to the infinitive mood, without the preposition *to*, as

*I do learn,
I shall learn, &c.*

Also the verbs *to be* and *to have*.

To be is joined to the participle present, as

I am reading.

To

The verb *to be* requires the same case to follow it, as that which goes before it, as

*I am he,
it is I,
it was I that did it,
I thought it to be him,
I took it to be her.*

To have is joined to the past participle, as

I have written.

To is generally omitted after the following verbs, *bid, dare, feel, hear, make, need, see*; also after *let* and *have*, when they are not used as auxiliaries, as

*I bade him go,
we dare not do it,
I feel it hurt me,
she heard him speak,
I made him read,
they need not try,
we saw him depart,
she let him fall,
I will have him come.*

Instead of the noun that goes before the verb, of which the latter affirms something, sometimes a verb in the infinitive mood supplies the place, as

to study is delightful.

Whatever will answer to the question *who?* or *what?* will supply the office of the noun to the verb.

Of the Construction of PARTICIPLES.

Participles, which are derived from verbs active, require the oblique case after them, as

accused of theft,
given to pleasure,
loving her,
warned by him.

When any tense of the neuter verb *to be* is joined by the present participle of any other verb, it denotes such other verb to be in the same time as that to which it is so joined, as

Indicative present,
I am walking, or I walk.

Preterimperfect,
I was walking, or I did walk, &c.

Participles of the present tense may take the article *the* before, and the preposition *of* after them,* as

* The reason of which is that they then virtually become substantives, and follow the general rule of two substantives coming together, &c. The sentence might stand thus :

By observing which rules, &c.

By

by the observing of which rules ye may avoid mistakes.

Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the supplying of our wants.

A participle is sometimes made absolute, to supply the place of the infinitive mood, as

this, generally speaking, is the effect, that is, to speak generally.

The participle present sometimes has a before it, as

*I go a fishing,
he goes a begging, &c.*

Of the Construction of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are added to nouns to explain their manner of being, as of quality, number, figure, &c. and are incapable of being added to any other part of speech.

In English, adjectives have no variation of case, gender, or number,* but are understood constantly to agree with the substantive in all three, as

a wise man loveth wise men.

* Except cardinal numbers which, when used without their substantives, have a plural, as

by twenties, by fifties, &c.

They also admit a genitive case, as

for ten's sake.

The pronominal adjectives, *this*, *that*, have a plural, as

<i>this boy</i>	<i>these boys</i>
<i>that girl</i>	<i>those girls</i>
<i>this man</i>	<i>these men, &c.</i>

Also *other* makes *others*, if not joined to a substantive.

If two persons or things be compared, the comparative degree is used, as

*he is the taller of the two,
this is the bigger of the two.*

If three or more persons or things be compared, then the superlative is used, as

*he is the tallest of the three,
this is the biggest of all.*

Every adjective relates to some substantive either expressed or understood, as

the wise, the prudent, that is, persons.

Ordinal numbers, if they be connected by the conjunction *and* require a substantive plural, as

in the second and third verses,

But if they be separated by *or*, they require substantive singular, as

the fourth or fifth chapter.

Than

Than is used after the comparative degree, as
he is taller than his father, that is,
than his father is,
she is more learned than her sister,
thou hast given to him more than to her,
he loved him more than me.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is governed by the verb, or the preposition, either expressed or understood, and not by the conjunction *than*, as

It was well expressed by Plato, but more clearly by Solomon than him, that is, than by him.

Some adjectives do not admit of comparison, as *angular, circular, conical.*

Also *perfect, extreme, universal,* &c.*

- A double comparative, or superlative, is improper, as
more braver,
more oftener,
after the most straitest sect.

An adjective is usually placed immediately before its substantive, as

a diligent boy is commended.

Except, first, when something depends on the adjective, as

a man punctual to his word,

a woman true to her trust.

2. Or when the adjective is used emphatically, as

George the third.

3. Or when there are several adjectives belonging to one substantive, as

a woman industrious, sober, and charitable.

The adjective is seldom placed after its substantive in prose, but in verse it more frequently occurs, as

the genuine cause of every deed divine.

The adjective is sometimes preceded by a preposition, and the substantive is understood, as
common, in general, that is, in a common way.

The

The adjectives *more*, *most*, and *all*, when joined to words of the singular number, signify quantity, as

more milk,
most milk,
all the milk.

But when they are joined to words of the plural number, they signify number, as

more children,
most children,
all the children.

Cardinal numbers, if they express more than one, are joined to nouns in the plural, as

ten years,
twenty pounds,

Sometimes they are joined to a word of the singular, as

four score,
five hundred,
ten pound.

Adjectives that signify number or partition, have the preposition *of* after them, as

one of the boys,
two of the girls,
three of the family,
some of the children,
none of the company.

Or if they be of the comparative or superlative degree, as

the older of the sisters,
the best of princes,
the wisest of the philosophers.

The ordinal numbers, viz. *first*, *second*,* *third*, &c. have the preposition *from* after them, as

the first from him,
the seventh from Adam.

Adjectives of the comparative or superlative degree have the preposition *by* after them, to shew the exact degree of comparison, as

taller by an inch,
higher by a foot,

* *Second*, when it means inferior, requires *to*, as
second to no man.

nearer

*nearer by a mile,
the shortest by an inch,
the longest by a yard,
the nearest by a mile.*

Adjectives that signify affection, passion, or desire of the mind, also of knowledge, ignorance, memory, &c. have *of* after them, as

*covetous of money,
conscious of guilt,
forgetful of his friends,
mindful of his children,
worthy of praise.*

Adjectives signifying pleasure, profit, convenience, likeness, or other relations, have *to* or *for* after them, as

*profitable to her,
equal to him,
hurtful to the eyes,
good for us,
fit for them,*

Adjectives

Adjectives that signify measure and age, have no preposition, and follow the noun, as

*three feet broad,
five yards long,
twenty miles distant,
a tree three feet thick,
a pillar sixty feet high,
seventy years old.*

Adjectives, implying the quality of a person or thing, require that the thing, from which the quality spoken of arises, be put in the ablative case, as

*rich in land,
pale with fear,
content with few things,
cautious from experience,
noble by birth,
skilful in the law, &c.*

Of the Construction of ADVERBS.

An adverb must always be placed near that word to which it refers, as

he writes well,
she reads distinctly,
he runs swiftly,
she walks slowly,
I rise early,
she reads now,
he stood there,
she went hence,
*he came hither.**

Or after the oblique case which follows the verb active, as

he punished him lately,
she taught her carefully,
he behaved himself conformably to the rules,
he wrote to me, previously to his coming.

* *Hither, thither, and whither,* should be used with verbs of motion, as

come hither,
go thither,
whither art thou going?

Come here, go there, and where art thou going, are improper.

Or

Or between the auxiliary and the verb, or participle, as

he will soon follow thee,
she was kindly treated.

Sometimes it is placed before the adjective,

as *he is very idle,*
she was very diligent.

Never so for *ever so* has been used by the best writers; but this form of speech has lately been called a solecism, as

he is mistaken, though never so wise.

It is now expressed thus :

he is mistaken, though ever so wise ; that is,
how wise soever he be.

The adverbs *here, there, and where*, have a preposition subjoined to them, and have the construction of pronouns, as

<i>hereby</i>	for	<i>by this</i>
<i>thereby</i>		<i>by that</i>
<i>whereby</i>		<i>by which, or what, &c.</i>
<i>herein</i>		<i>in this</i>
<i>therein</i>		<i>in that</i>
<i>wherein</i>		<i>in which, or what</i>

<i>hereof</i>	for	<i>of this</i>
<i>thereof</i>		<i>of that</i>
<i>whereof</i>		<i>of which, or what</i>
<i>hereabout</i>		<i>about this</i>
<i>thereabout</i>		<i>about that</i>
<i>whereabout</i>		<i>about which, or what</i>
<i>hereupon</i>		<i>upon this</i>
<i>thereupon</i>		<i>upon that</i>
<i>whereupon</i>		<i>upon which, or what</i>
<i>herewith</i>		<i>with this</i>
<i>therewith</i>		<i>with that</i>
<i>wherewith</i>		<i>with which, or what.</i>

There placed before a verb, and the nominative case after it, often begins a sentence, as

*there was a person who lived in London, for
a person who lived in London.*

When a negative is included in the affirmative, the negative has the appearance of an affirmative, as

he can do nothing, that is, he cannot do any thing.

The

The adverbs *not* and *no*, are used indifferently.

No is an abbreviation of *not*, as
whether he will or not,
whether it be so or no.

The affirmative and negative, *yes* and *no*, are called adverbs; but they do not affect the verb or adjective as other adverbs do, as

Is he learned? Yes.

Is he rich? No.

In these, and all other instances, they answer to the whole sentence.

When the two negatives *no* and *not* come together, one strengthens the other, as

no, not the bow that so adorns the skies.

Of the Construction of CONJUNCTIONS.

A conjunction commonly joins the same cases of nouns and pronouns, and moods and tenses of verbs,* as

*thou and I learn English grammar,
he saw me and thee,
I sent him and her,
he hears and understands,
the study of natural history expands and
elevates the mind,
religion purifies and refines the affections.*

A repetition of the same conjunction is used to distinguish and connect different persons or things, as

thou, and I, and he, rode together.

Sometimes they are connected in pairs, as
*Poverty and distress, desolation and ruin, are the
consequence of war.*

* Sometimes different moods and tenses are connected together, as

*Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth; and has
always been esteemed a presage of rising merit.*

The

The conjunctions *if, though, unless, except, whether, before or ere, lest, till, until; howsoever*, implying doubt, require the subjunctive mood after them : as do the pronouns *whosoever* and *whatsoever*, as

*if he live honestly, he will live happily,
though he deny it,
unless she come,
except it be done,
whether it were he or she,
before she come, &c.*

If they imply no doubt, the following verb is put in the indicative mood, as

though he was poor, yet he was honest.

Lest and *that*, joined to a command preceding; and *if*, with *but* after it, always require the subjunctive mood, as

*take heed lest thou fall,
take care that he do it soon.*

The

The case of the noun or pronoun following the conjunction *as* or *than*,* may be always known by finishing the sentence: that is, by supplying the part which is understood, as

he is younger than I, that is, than I am,
thou art not so old as he, that is, as he is,
they are not so poor as we, that is, as we are.

Some conjunctions require their corresponding conjunctions or adverbs to follow them, so that in the subsequent part of the sentence the latter may correspond with the former.

Examples.

1. *Although* and *though* require *yet*, or *nevertheless*, as
though he say it, yet they will not believe it.

* But the relative *who*, not having a reference to any verb, or preposition understood, but only to its antecedent, when it follows *than*, is always the oblique case, as

Cicero, than whom no one was more eloquent; that is,
no one was more eloquent than Cicero.

2. *Whether*

2. *Whether* requires *or*, as
whether didst thou walk or ride.
3. *Either* requires *or*, as
either thou or I must go.
4. *Neither* requires *nor*, as
*neither he nor she can come.**
5. *As*, expressing comparison, requires *so*, as
as with the servant, so with his master.
6. *As*, expressing equality, requires *as*, as
as white as snow.
7. *So*, expressing comparison, requires *as*, as
York is not so large as London.
8. *So*, relating a consequence, requires *that*,
*the rules are so clear, that they may be
easily understood.*

* *Nor* and *or* are sometimes used in poetry, in the first part of a sentence, for *neither* and *either*, as

*Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou lov'st
Live well.*

*For thy vast bounties are so numberless
That them or to conceal, or else to tell, &c.*

Of the Construction of PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions always govern the oblique case,*
as

to thee, for me, with you, by us.

he wrote a letter to me,

she sent a servant for me,

he went with you,

she was sent by us.

Prepositions are often prefixed to verbs, as *to uplift, to overdo*; and thus sometimes give a new meaning to the verb, as *to forgive, to understand*. But they are more frequently placed after the verb, as *to give over, to fall on*.

The preposition *to* before a verb, is the sign of the infinitive mood.

* Except when the preposition is expressed by a circumlocution with *of* before the noun.

It is inelegant to separate the preposition from its noun, in order to join other prepositions with the same noun, as

he repined at, and lamented for, his great loss:

In such cases we should say,

he repined at his great loss, and lamented for it.

The preposition should always precede the relative pronoun which it governs, as

To whom does this belong?

With whom does he go?

To whom dost thou speak? and not, whom dost thou speak to? &c.*

* This latter way is used in common conversation, but the placing of the preposition before the relative is more proper and clear.

Of the Use of PREPOSITIONS.

Different relations and different senses are sometimes expressed by different prepositions, though in conjunction with the same verb or adjective, thus:

to converse with a man,

to converse upon a subject,

to converse in the street, &c.

The prepositions *to* and *for* are frequently understood, principally before pronouns, as

send me the book; that is, to me,

make me a pen; that is, for me.

In and *on* are often understood before nouns expressing time, as

this night, next week, last year; that is,

on this night, in next week, in last year.

We also say,

I am disappointed of a thing, that is, I cannot get it;

I am disappointed in it, that is, I have it, and find

it does not answer my expectation.

We also say,

expert at a thing,
expert in a thing,
disapproved of,
disapproved by.

If prepositions are placed after nouns, they are commonly the same that are placed after the verb of similar signification, as

he shewed the same disposition to tyranny over
his subjects ; that is,
equally disposed to tyrannize over his subjects.

A Table of the PREPOSITIONS, shewing their various uses.

Of the Preposition OF.

To be disappointed of it,
to be sick of a fever,
to die of it,
to hear of it,
to be informed of it,
to make much of friends,

to be worthy of it,
to have need of it,
to make a point of it,
to take hold of it,
to repent of it,
to be accused of it,
to lie north of London,
to think of it,
to be glad of it,
to accept of it,
to abate of it,
to be of age,
to abridge of,
to account of it,
to accept of,
to accuse of,
to acquit of,
to advertise of,
to be afraid of it,
to approve of it,
to boast of it,
to cheat of,
to dispose of it,
to be enamoured of,
to be glad of, or at,
to be incapable of,

to inform of,
to inquire of,
to know of,
to partake of it,
to repent of it,
to talk of it,
watchful of.

Of the Prepositions *to* and *for*.

To be abandoned to,
able to,
to accede to,
accountable to,
to accustom to,
to be adapted to,
to adjudge to,
to advert to,
to agree to,
to be agreeable to,
to amount to,
to appertain to,
to attain to,
to be holden to,
to help to,

to incline to,
to be indebted to,
to care for,
to be indisposed for,
to look for, at, after, on, &c.
to have an esteem for.

Of the Preposition **BY**.

To abide by,
abrogated by,
to be actuated by,
to get by,
to be guided by,
to be hurt by,
to be known by,
to profit by,

Of the Preposition **FROM**.

To abstain from,
to abstract from,
to alter from,
to cease from,
to differ from,
to dissent from.

Of the Preposition WITH.

To accommodate with,
to accord with,
to acquaint with,
to brand with,
to comply with,
to converse with,
to incorporate with,
to part with,
to provide with,
to meddle with.

Of the Preposition IN.

To acquiesce in,
to be conversant in,
to be engaged in,
to hold in,
to keep in,
to proceed in,
to trust in.

Of the Preposition **AT**.

To aim at,
to blush at,
to board at,
to carp at,
to knock at,
to offer at,
to rail at,
to shoot at
to throw at,
to fly at,
to try at,
to call at,
to point at.

Of the Preposition **UPON**.

To animadvert upon,
to border upon,
to depend upon,
to devolve upon,
incumbent upon,
to prey upon,

Upon
used v

to press upon,

to prevail upon,

to speak upon,

to preach upon.

Of the Preposition *on*.

To light on, or upon,

to rely on,

to ponder on,

to wait on,

to put on,

to place on,

to fasten on,

to rain on,

to snow on,

to drop on.

Upon or *on* may, however, be indifferently used with most of the foregoing verbs.

Of

Of the force of the Prepositions AT and FROM,
when expressed before the same noun.

He is at home,
he is from home,
he went from home.

At is also used before villages, and single
houses, as

he lives at Hackney,
at Tottenham,
at Bruce Castle.

In is always used before countries, kingdoms,
&c. *in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in America,* as

he lives in Greece,
in Italy,
in France,
in England.

Also before the names of cities, as

he lives in Athens,
in Rome,
in Paris,
in London.

There are, however, exceptions to these rules.

Of

OF INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections have no government, or admit of no construction.*

Interjections are very few, and of very little use, as they are thrown into a sentence without altering its form, either in syntax or meaning, as

*I sought him in vain, for, alas! he was gone;
But, O! when again he return'd—*

They are not to be found in books of laws, in history, or in any treatises of arts and sciences.

* The interjections *ah!* and *ob!* are sometimes found in poetry with an oblique case after them, as

ah me! ob me!

If *ah* mean sorrow or complaint, then the meaning will be,

sorrow or complaint (is to) me.

And if *ob* denote pain, or sorrow, or surprise, then it will be,

pain, or sorrow, or surprise (is to) me.

O is used by grammarians as a sign of the vocative case,

O king, remember that thou art a man.

Gram-

Grammarians treat of several figures of speech, one of which, being of a very general use, will be mentioned here; the others rather belong to rhetorick than to grammar.

Of the figure called ELLIPSIS.

Ellipsis implies a defect or omission of one or more words which must be supplied to make the sentence complete.

The chief design of ellipsis is to express our thoughts in as few words as possible.

This figure is so frequent, that almost all compound sentences are more or less elliptical.

The ellipsis of the articles: thus,

*a father and son; that is, a father and
a son,
a master, mistress, and servant,
the sun, moon, and stars,
the year and day.*

The

The ellipsis of the noun, as
an affectionate and loving husband; that is,
an affectionate husband, and a loving
husband.

a dutiful and obedient son,
a wise, prudent, and charitable man.

The ellipsis of the pronoun, as
my father and mother; that is, my father
and my mother,
his son and-daughter,
her uncle and aunt,
I love and respect her; that is, I love her
and I respect her.

In the common forms of speech, the relative pronoun is commonly omitted, but it is better to have it expressed, as

this is the boy he taught; instead of
this is the boy whom he taught.

The horse she rode; instead of
the horse on which she rode.

The house I have built; instead of
the house which I have built.

The ellipsis of the verb, as
he is poor and needy ; that is,
he is poor, and he is needy,
the woman was old, and infirm, and blind,
that is, was infirm, &c.

he gave an apple to Mary, and a pear to
Martha ; that is, he gave a pear, &c.

Sometimes there is an ellipsis of the sign of
 the infinitive mood, and of the governing verb,
 as

he learns to read and write ; that is, he learns
to read and he learns to write.

The auxiliaries frequently save the repetition
 of the verb, as

he has learned his lesson, but she has not ;
that is, has not learned her lesson.

The ellipsis of the adjective, as
a little boy, and—girl,
*a poor man, and—woman,**
that is, and a little girl, &c.

* The adjective should have the same signification when
 joined to the latter, as it has to the former substantive.

The

The ellipsis of the adverb, as

she reads—and writes well.

*he soon discovered—and acknowledged his
mistake ; that is,*

she reads well and she writes well, &c.

The ellipsis of the conjunction, as

*she admired his wisdom, prudence, and
discretion ; that is, and prudence, &c.*

*though he loved her—he did not flatter her ;
that is, though he loved her, yet he did
not flatter her.*

The ellipsis of the preposition generally
causes the verb to be elliptical, as

*she spoke to several boys—and girls at the
school ; that is,*

and she spoke to several girls, &c.

*he went into the house, garden, and orchard ;
that is, and he went into the garden, &c.*

The ellipsis of the interjection is seldom used.

Oh ! shame and disgrace ; that is,

Oh ! shame, and Oh ! disgrace.

In some sentences the ellipsis is very large, as in the following:

When a man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought neither to admire, wish for, or pursue any thing but what is actually his duty, it is not in the power of seasons, persons, or accidents, to diminish his value.

The ellipsis supplied:

When a man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought neither to admire any thing but what is actually is duty to admire; and when a man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought not to wish for any thing but what is actually his duty to wish for; or when a man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought not to pursue any thing but what is actually his duty to pursue, it is not in the power of seasons to diminish his value; and it is not in the power of persons to diminish his value; or it is not in the power of accidents to diminish his value.

ADDISON.

Air is necessary to the life of animals, the growth of plants, the formation of sounds, and many other useful and important effects.

OF

OF PROSODY.

PROSODY is that part of grammar which teaches pronunciation, and manner of rehearsal; or that part of grammar which treats of the quantities and accents of syllables, and the art of composing verses.

Of VERSE.

A verse is a line or part of a discourse, consisting commonly of a certain number of syllables, long and short, which should make an agreeable cadence; and is repeated, constantly or at intervals, throughout the whole piece.

In English, verse is regulated by the emphasis, as there should be one emphatick syllable in every foot; for it is by the interchange of emphatick and non-emphatick syllables, that verse grateful to the ear is formed.

Two things are chiefly to be attended to in English verse, viz. numbers and rhyme.

Numbers signify a certain number of feet in a verse, or line; thus:

*They band | in band | with wand | ring steps |
and slow
Through E | den took | their so | lit | ry way.*

Rhyme is a similar sound of two words that end two lines. It is a modern invention.

Plain rhymes, as

*The present point of time is all thou hast,
The future doubtful, and the former past.*

Triple

Triple rhymes, as

*Now night's dim shades again involve the sky,
Again the wand'ers want a place to lie,
Again they search, and find a lodging nigh.*

Alternate rhymes, as

*These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
These hoary locks proclaim my length of years;
And many a furrow in this grief-worn cheek,
Has been the channel of a stream of tears.*

OF QUANTITY.

Quantity is distinguished by the characters of "long, and " short.

The proportion between the long and short syllables in their sound, is as two to one.

In some words the quantities vary as the measure requires, and then they are called common.

This variation has been made to distinguish the verb from the substantive, as

Nouns.

Verbs.

*An ābstrāct**to ābstrāct**an accent**to accent**a cement**to cement**a collect**to collect**a compound**to compound**conduct**to conduct**the confines**to confine**a conflict**to conflict**a concert**to concert**a contest**to contest**a contract**to contract**a contrast**to contrast**a convert**to convert**a desert**to desert**a ferment**to ferment**incense**to incense**an object**to object**a present**to present**a project**to project**a rebel**to rebel**a record**to record**refuse**to refuse**a subject*

O
syllab
ambi

1.
rōb,

2.
they

Nouns.

*a subject**torment**an unit*

Verbs.

*to subject**to torment**to unite.*

Adjectives.

*Absent**frequent*

Verbs.

*to absent**to frequent.*

Substantive.

Minute

Adjective.

Minute.

Our language abounds with words of one syllable, many of which are common, or of ambiguous quantity, except they end with *e*.

1. As *bāde, bād, mēte, mēt, rīde, rīd, rōbe, rōb, ūse, ūs.*

2. All the signs of the cases are short, except they have an emphasis, as

ā, ān, tō, fōr, thē, bŷ, frōm, with.

OF DISSYLLABLES.

In words of two syllables formed by joining a termination to the radical word, the former syllable is accented, as

artist, learning, kingdom, lover, writer, fulness, foremost, freely, fairer, healthy, zealous, yieldest, yielded, yielding, actedst, acted, acting.

In words of two syllables, formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, the latter is accented, as

become, bestir, untie.

Of dissyllables which are both nouns and verbs, the verb is commonly accented on the latter (see the table) : yet nouns often have it on the latter, as

design, desire, delight, alarm, &c.

The accent is alike on verbs and substantives in many words, as

favour, labour, swallow, limit, pardon, &c.

Verbs

Verbs of two syllables, ending with a consonant and *e* final, have the accent on the latter syllable, as

abuse, evince, involve, translate, escape.

Also having a diphthong in the latter syllable, as

displease, conceal, allow.

Or ending with two consonants, as

depend, perform, forewarn, condemn.

Nouns of two syllables, ending in *er*, have the accent on the former syllable, as

anger, brother, chamber.

Also in *our*, as *labour, favour, honour,*

in *ow*, as *willow, billow, wallow,*

in *ck*, as *killock, cambrick,*

in *age*, as *bondage, courage, plumage,*

in *y*, as *army, beauty, city,*

in *le*, as *bridle, battle, castle,*

in *en*, as *brazen, heathen, fasten,*

in *ish*, as *banish, childish, churlish,*

in *et*, as *quiet, diet, poet,*

in *al*, as *vial, royal, real,*

in *on*, as *beckon, common, person.*

When

When nouns have a diphthong in the latter syllable, they are accented in the latter, as
disease, applause.

Except *bargain, mountain, fountain, dungeon, puncheon, truncheon*, and some others.

Compound words of two syllables retain the accent of the radical, as
unbound, mislead, disown.

OF TRISYLLABLES.

Words of three syllables, formed either by prefixing a syllable or adding a termination, keep the accent of the radical word, as

already, adventure, discover, loveliness, carefulness, workmanship.

The following words are accented in the first syllable :

in *al*, as *animal, capital, critical*,

in *ion*, as *action, mention, portion*,

in *ate*, as *abdicate, captivate, emulate*,

in *ent*, as *fraudulent, imminent, firmament*,

in *nce*, as *continence, countenance, abstinence*,

in *ce*, as *artifice, avarice, benefice*,

in

in *ble*, as *legible*, *tractable*, *terrible*,
 in *re*, as *massacre*, *theatre*,
 in *ogue*, as *catalogue*, *pedagogue*, *synagogue*,
 in *ous*, as *glorious*, *arduous*, *generous*,
 in *ude*, as *plenitude*, *turpitude*, *fortitude*,
 in *te*, as *absolute*, *exquisite*, *opposite*,
 in *y*, as *brevity*, *equity*, *infancy*.

Except they be derived from words which
 have the accent on the last syllable, as
 from *accept*, *acceptance*; *abound*, *abundance*;
acquaint, *acquaintance*, &c.

When words of three syllables end in *ator*,
 they are accented on the second, as
creator, *dictator*, *testator*.

Or in *ple*, as *disciple*.

Or have a diphthong in the middle, as
endeavour, *entreaty*.

Or a vowel before two consonants, as
preferment, *remember*, *apostle*, *epistle*.

Some words of three syllables are accented
 on the last, and are generally compound words,
afternoon, *interline*, *overturn*.

Or derived from French words, as
repartee, *magazine*, *cavalcade*.

OF POLYSYLLABLES.

Words consisting of more than three syllables, are called polysyllables. These retain the accent of the words from which they are derived, as

from *fraudulent*, *fraudulency*;
absolute, *absolutely*.

Some words are so long that they cannot be pronounced, except they have two accents, and others three, as

máthematícian,
súperióritý,
réconcíliátion.

OF ENGLISH VERSE.

English poetical measure may be divided into four kinds.

The feet are either Iambick, Trochaick, Anapæstíck, or Dactylíck. These terms are borrowed from the Greek.

An Iambus	˘ -	as <i>dēlight</i> .
A Trochee	- ˘	as <i>lōwly</i> .
An Anapæst	˘ ˘ -	as <i>dīsāppōint</i> .
A Dactyle	- ˘ ˘	as <i>bēautifūl</i> .

In English we have no feet above two syllables, therefore, strictly speaking, anapæsts and dactyls are not feet.

The iambick measure is the most natural of all measures, as approaching nearest to common conversation.

A single iambick, with an additional short syllable, is sometimes to be met with in stanzas, but no whole poem is so formed.

The first form of an iambick, ending with a short syllable, as

dēlight | ing,
rēpēnt | ing.

The second form, or two iambicks, as

Hē feēds | hīs flōck,

Hē cālls | thēir nāmes ;

Hīs bō | sōm beārs

Thē tēn | dēr lāmb.

The third species, or three iambicks, as

Nō wār, | ōr bāt | tlē's sōund,

Wās heārd | thē wōrld | ārōund.

The fourth species consists of four iambicks,
as

In ō | thēr mēn | wē faūlts | cān spȳ,

And blāme | thē mōte | thāt dīms | thēir eyē.

The fifth species consists of five iambicks, as

Thē dūmb | shāll sīng, | thē lāme | hīs crūtch |
fōregō,

And leāp | ēxūl | tīng līke | thē bōund | īng rōe.

Feet of other quantities are sometimes admitted, as

Heārk ā | glād vōice | thē lōnel | lȳ dēs | ārt chēers.

To this species belongs blank verse, or verse without rhyme, as

*Pērfēct | wīthīn, | nō ōut | wārd āid | rēquīre :
And āll | tēptā | tiōn tō | trānsgrēss | rēpēl.*

Or, *O Prō | phēt ōf | glād tīd | ings. Fī | nīshēr
Of ūt | māst hōpe. | Nōw clēār | I ūn | dērstand
Whāt ōft | mī steād | iēst thoughts | hāve
sēarch'd | in vāin.*

The sixth species of an iambick is called Alexandrine, from a poem written on the life of Alexander, and consists of six iambuses, as

*Fōr thōu | ārt būt | ōf dūst ; | bē hūm | blē ānd |
bē wīse.*

The seventh species consists of seven iambuses,

*And ās | thē mīnd | ōf sūch | ā mān | thāt hāth |
ā lōng | wāy gōne.*

Note.—Iambick verse sometimes takes an additional short syllable, as

*And wēll | rēvēnge | māy rēst | cōntēnt | ēd,
Sīnce drūms | ānd pārch | mēnt wēre | īnvēnt | ēd.*

OF TROCHAIC VERSE.

It is called trochaic from its rapidity, and because that foot predominates through every line.

Trochaic verse consists of one, two, three, and sometimes four feet, and very often takes an additional long syllable.

Example of *one* trochee, and a long syllable:

Tūmūlt | cēase,

Sink to | peace.

Example of two trochees, or a pure trochaic:

O'er thē | mōuntain,

*Nēār ā | fōuntain.**

Example of three trochees, with an additional long syllable:

Glittring | stōnes ānd | gōldēn | thīngs,

Weālb ānd | hōnōurs | thāt hāve | wīngs,

Evēr | flūt'rīng | tō bē | gōne,

I cōuld | nēvēr | cāl mŷ | ōwn.

- * This measure is too short for any serious subject.

Example

Example of four trochees :

Deāth āt | ōnce hīs | prēy sūr | rēndēr'd.

Of ANAPAESTIC VERSE.

It is called anapaestic from being just the contrary to the dactyle.*

It consists of one, two, three, or four anapæsts, and the emphasis must be placed on every third syllable.

One anapæst is too short to be continued.

Example of one anapæst :

Būt in vāin

Thēy cōmplāin.

Example of two anapæsts :

Fōr nō ārts | cōuld āvail.

* The anapæstic form often takes an iambus in the first place.

Example of three anapæsts :

*I ăm mōn | arch ۆf ăll | I sŭrvey,
And mŷ rīght | thĕre ısı nōne | tō dīspŭte;
Frōm thĕ cĕn | trĕ ăll rōund | tō thĕ seă,
I ăm Lōrd | ۆf thĕ fōwl | ănd thĕ brŭte.*

Example of four anapæsts :

*At thĕ clōse | ۆf thĕ dăy | whĕn thĕ hăm | lĕt ısı
still.*

OF DACTYLICK VERSE.

It is called dactyllick from that foot prevailing, and signifies a finger, or rather the joints of a finger, that is, of one long and two short ones.

This measure is the most uncommon of all, as a verse of pure dactyls is very seldom seen.

*I | heărd ănd wăś | slōw tō bĕ | liĕve,
Bŭt | nōw wĭth mŷ | eŷes I bĕ | hōld
Mŭch | mōre thăn mŷ | heărt cōuld cōn | cĕive,
Or | lănguăge cōuld | ĕvĕr hăve | tōld.*

The

The preceding specimens are the simple forms of each kind of verse.

Regularity of feet is not always observed by writers of poetry; but sometimes they begin an iambick verse with a trochee, and the dactylic verse is sometimes begun with a short syllable, and ends with a long syllable, as

As | mūsing I | rāng'd in thē | mēads. āll ā | lōne.

But by beginning with an iambick, the rest of this verse falls into anapæsts, as

As mū | sing I rāng'd | in thē mēads | āll ālōne.

Which shews how much anapæstic and dactylic verse are connected.

All kinds of English verse may be reduced to the measures above described.

There

There are two figures used as poetical licences, viz. a Synalæpha and Synæresis.

1st. A synalæpha cuts off *e*, *v*, and *y*, when the next word begins with a vowel, or *h* not aspirated, as

th' etherial.

*When Adam thus to Eve. Fair consort, th' hour
Of night——*

To whom thus Eve, with perfect beaut' adorn'd.

T' enjoy is to obey. POPE.

2d. A synæresis is when two short vowels come together in one syllable, as

nation, special, chariot, ancient;

Pronounced, nashon, spesbal, charot, anshent.

Or by the elision of a short vowel before a liquid, as

av'rice, pow'r, for avarice, power.

*So spake our gen'ral mother, and with eyes
Of conjugal attraction ——*

OF THE USE OF CAPITALS.

IT was usual, some years since, to begin almost every noun with a capital letter; but at present they are generally laid aside, except in the following cases.

1. To the first word of every book, chapter, letter, or sentence.

2. To every substantive of peculiar significance.

3. To the different appellations of the Deity; as *God, Jehovah, Jah, the Lord, the Almighty, the Supreme Being, Providence, Christ, the Messiah, the Holy One, the Holy Ghost.*

4. To

4. To some very remarkable words, as

I AM THAT I AM.

MENE MENE TEKEL UPHARSIN.

5. To proper names of persons, places, rivers, ships, as

*George, England, London, Snowdon,
the Thames, the Albion, &c.*

6. To adjectives derived from the names of countries, as

*Aegyptian, Grecian, Italian, French, English,
Scotch, Irish, &c. from Egypt, Greece,
Italy, France, England, Scotland, Ireland,
&c.*

7. To the first word of every line of poetry.

8. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals.

A capital must not be written in the middle of a word.

The

The first word of any sentence taken from an author, and quoted in the words of the author, though it may not come immediately after a period. But if the quotation be introduced in different words, and only the sense given, a capital is not necessary, as

1. *Paul the apostle saith, " Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep."*
2. *Paul the apostle advised the Romans to rejoice with them that rejoiced, and to weep, &c.*

OF PUNCTUATION, OR POINTING.

PUNCTUATION is the art of dividing a treatise into periods, or sentences; by marks, which are called points, or stops. They also express the pauses in reading, and regulate the elevation and cadence of the voice.

There are six pauses or stops :

a comma	,
a semicolon	;
a colon	:
a period	.
a note of interrogation	?
a note of admiration	!

Of a Comma.

A comma requires the shortest pause in reading, and notes the least division of sentences. Frequent commas give perspicuity to a period, as

Climate, soil, laws, customs, food, and other accidental differences, have produced an astonishing variety in the complexion, features, manners, and faculties, of the human mind.

Note,—In reading either prose or verse, the voice should always be kept elevated at a comma.

Of a Semicolon.

A semicolon is half a colon in point of time, notes a greater pause than that of a comma, and a greater constructive part of a sentence, as

Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth; and it has always been esteemed a presage of rising merit.

A semicolon also marks the opposition of different parts of a sentence, as

A wise son maketh a glad father; but a foolish son is the heaviness of his mother.

It also suspends the sense of a sentence through several parts, connecting, at last, the whole into one conclusion, as

Though his industry should not meet with its deserved reward; though friends, to whom he looks up for assistance, should desert him; and, where he looks for encouragement, he should meet with disappointment; he may still have the approbation of his conscience, in having done his best, in that which he believed to be a good cause.

Of a Colon.

A colon is a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of the period; and bounds the greater part of the sentence, of which the sense is complete in itself: as it seldom

dom happens that there are more than one colon in a sentence, as

*An idle man is a monster in the creation :
every thing around him is active.*

Of a Period.

A period is the longest pause, and implies a perfect sentence, not connected in construction with a subsequent sentence, and has this mark at the end of it (.) as

The use of learning is not to procure popular applause, or excite vain admiration ; but to make the possessor more virtuous and useful to society ; and his virtue a more conspicuous example to those that are illiterate.

Of a Note of Interrogation.

A note of interrogation denotes a question asked, and has the character expressed at the end of the sentence, as

Who wrote the letter ?

Of a Note of Admiration.

A note of admiration is placed after an interjection, and such words as express wonder, as
Alas! O times! O manners!

The difference between an exclamatory and an interrogative sentence, is this:

When any wonder or admiration is expressed in a sentence, and no answer is expected, it may properly have the note of admiration.

The note of admiration is not so frequently used in prose as in verse.

A Parenthesis is marked thus ().

A parenthesis encloses, within one sentence, another which is neither necessary to the sense nor affects the construction: it requires a depression of the voice, with a pause longer than a comma, as

Pride, in some particular disguise or other (often a secret to the proud man himself) is the most ordinary spring of action among men.

No certain rules can be given respecting the duration or exact quantity of the pauses, but rather the proportion they bear one to another, whether we read quickly or slowly.

A Paragraph is marked thus ¶.

A paragraph implies a distinct part of a discourse, or the beginning of a new subject, and the pause should be longer than at a period. This character is often used in the Old and New Testament.

¶ *Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth.*

Characters used in grammar, rhetoric, and poetry.

Apostrophe	'
Afterisk	*
Brace	}
Caret	^
Crotchets	[]
Diæresis or Dialysis	..
Ellipsis	— or ...
Hyphen	-
Index	✶
Obelisk	†
Quotation	“ ”
Section	§
Parrallels	
Accent	˘
A long syllable	—
A short syllable	˘

An apostrophe signifies the omission of one or more letters, and has this character ' placed over the line, instead of the letter omitted, as

<i>e'en</i>	for	<i>even</i>
<i>e'er</i>		<i>ever</i>
<i>th' extensive</i>		<i>the extensive</i>
<i>tho'</i>		<i>though</i>
<i>o'er</i>		<i>over</i>
<i>'tis</i>		<i>it is</i>
<i>'twas</i>		<i>it was</i>
<i>'twill</i>		<i>it will</i>
<i>I've</i>		<i>I have</i>
<i>I'll</i>		<i>I will</i>
<i>lov'd</i>		<i>loved</i>
<i>plac'd</i>		<i>placed</i>
<i>might'st</i>		<i>mightest</i>
<i>could'st</i>		<i>couldst</i>
<i>should'st</i>		<i>shouldest</i>
<i>would'st</i>		<i>wouldest.</i>

The use of apostrophes, in verse, is to reduce a line to its proper measure,

An asterisk * is set over a word, or a sentence, to refer to the margin or bottom of the page.

Several asterisks, placed thus ***** , imply that there is something wanting.

A brace } is used at the end of a triplet, or three lines which have the same rhyme, thus :

*Not all the skill that mortals have,
Can stop the hand of death, or save
Their fellow mortals from the grave.* }

Braces are also frequently used to connect a number of words with one common term, in order to prevent repetition, as

*noun
pronoun
verb* } *declined.*

A caret

A caret ^ signifies wanting, and denotes that there is something inserted, or interlined, which should have regularly come in where the character is placed, as

of
*The ancient way writing among the Greeks
 ^
 and Romans, was in capitals.*

Crotchets, or brackets, [] serve to include words or sentences which explain the preceding word, as

A treatise of [concerning] English grammar.

A diæresis “ signifies a division : a dialysis “ signifies a dissolution ; or a diphthong divided into two syllables.

Both these names are given for the same thing, but its general character is called by the former name. It is used when two vowels come together, and make two distinct syllables ; and the points are always placed over the latter vowel as

coöperate, coëval, aërial, mosaïc.

Ellipsis

Ellipsis — signifies a deficiency, and is used when some letters in a word, or some words in a sentence, or verse, are omitted, as

k—g for king,

p—e for prince,

d—e for duke.

Know then this truth ———

A hyphen - is used in connecting compound words, and in dividing syllables, as

watch-man, fig-tree,

ne-ver-the-less, sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on.

It is also used when a word is divided, and the first part is written at the end of one line, and the latter at the beginning of another: in this case the hyphen is placed at the end of the first line.

Index signifies a pointer ☞; the character is a hand with the fore finger extended; and shews that there is something remarkable in the passage, worthy of particular notice, as

☞ *Evil communications corrupt good manners.*

Obelisk

Obelisk †, or dagger, refers to something in the margin or bottom of the page. Sometimes it is used in dictionaries to point out an obsolete word.

A quotation “ ” is denoted by one or two inverted commas, and shews that the author's own words are quoted or transcribed; and by one or two commas in a direct position, placed at the end of the passage quoted: thus,

“ *The spacious firmament on high.*” ADDISON.

A section § signifies division, and is used for dividing chapters into smaller parts.

The character is made of §§, the initials of two Latin words,

Signum sectionis; that is, *the sign of a section.*

Parallels || are sometimes used as references to something in the margin or bottom. See asterisk.

On Accents.

Accentual marks are very seldom used in English, except in spelling-books and dictionaries, to mark the syllables that require a peculiar stress of the voice.

A long syllable. ~ A syllable is long when the tongue dwells longer upon one syllable than upon another, in the same word, as

prudently, mountainous, languishing.

A short syllable. ~ A syllable is short when the tongue passes quickly over the vowel, as

oriental, animadvert, benefactor.

APPENDIX.

EXERCISES

To be made by the Rules given for the
Declension of Nouns.

THE following nouns may be declined
either by the first example in the gram-
mar simply, as in page 38.

Or completely by the help of prepositions,
according to the second example, as in page 42.

Decline *king, queen, boy, girl, pen, lesson, bird,*
beast, river, mountains, sign, ship,
proof, kingdom.

Decline *apple, eye, horse, ewe, table, strife,*
tongue, tree, trustee, bee, yew, sea,
plea.

Decline *arch, bush, ditch, fish, church, leech,*
watch, witness, distress, excess, loss,
box, fox.

Decline *berry, city, country, cherry, cry, duty,*
luxury, party, quantity, quality,
query, story, turkey, valley.

Decline *calf, half, leaf, loaf, sheaf, self,*
shelf, staff, thief, wolf, knife, life,
wife.

Decline *man, woman, brother, child, ox, louse,*
mouse, goose, penny, foot, tooth, cow,
sow, pea, die.

Decline *sheep, deer.*

Of Adjectives with Substantives.

Decline *a young man,*
an old woman,
a good boy,
a little child.

Of Pronouns with Substantives.

Decline *this book,*
that city,
another house.

Compare the following Adjectives.

Compare *cold, hot, great, tall, slow, quick,*
long, short, weak, firm, clear, bright,
sour, sweet, high, low.

Compare *careless, industrious, deceitful, beau-*
tiful, ungrateful, importunate, diffi-
cult, covetous, agreeable, polite, filthy,
pretty.

Compare *much, late, near, soon, many, old,*
good, little, bad, under, upper.

Of the CONJUGATION of VERBS, ACTIVE and NEUTER.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.

1. *Hear*

2. *teach*

3. *read*

Plural.

1. *ride*

2. *see*

3. *talk.*

Or with the auxiliary verbs *do* or *am*, and the present participle.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

1. *Learn*

2. *give*

3. *dine*

Plural.

1. *fell*

2. *buy*

3. *bind.*

Or with the auxiliary verbs *did* or *was*, and the present participle.

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.

1. *Answer*

2. *promise*

3. *call*

Plural.

1. *lead*

2. *drive*

3. *go.*

Preter-

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>Sleep</i>	1. <i>awake</i>
2. <i>leave</i>	2. <i>beg</i>
3. <i>dream</i>	3. <i>spend.</i>

Future imperfect tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>Drink</i>	1. <i>write</i>
2. <i>draw</i>	2. <i>read</i>
3. <i>see</i>	3. <i>teach.</i>

Future perfect tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>See</i>	1. <i>tell</i>
2. <i>bear</i>	2. <i>read</i>
3. <i>inquire</i>	3. <i>teach.</i>

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>Stay</i>	1. <i>call</i>
2. <i>come</i>	2. <i>go</i>
3. <i>give</i>	3. <i>walk.</i>

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

If 1. *Perceive*1. *advise*2. *know*2. *fall*3. *choose*3. *receive.*

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

If 1. *Comply*1. *persist*2. *call*2. *succeed*3. *go*3. *expect.*

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

If 1. *Admit*1. *frustrate*2. *deceive*2. *conceal*3. *allow*3. *deceive.*

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

If 1. *Go*1. *please*2. *suffer*2. *name*3. *improve*3. *see.*

Future

Future imperfect tense.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>If</i> 1. <i>Obey</i>	1. <i>begin</i>
2. <i>refuse</i>	2. <i>observe</i>
3. <i>deny</i>	3. <i>defend.</i>

Future perfect tense.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>If</i> 1. <i>Think</i>	1. <i>express</i>
2. <i>speak</i>	2. <i>call</i>
3. <i>hearken</i>	3. <i>warn.</i>

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense.

Please.

Preterperfect tense.

Teach.

Future tense.

*Read.**Participles.*

Participles.

Present tense.

Place.

Perfect tense.

Write.

Compound perfect tense.

Spin.

Note,—The learner may conjugate any of these verbs completely, that is, throughout all the moods and tenses.

Of the CONJUGATION of Verbs when used passively; that is, with the verb neuter *to be*, and the past participle.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1. *Accuse*1. *warn*2. *call*2. *forbid*3. *disturb*3. *correct.*

Preter-

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>Perplex</i> | 1. <i>permit</i> |
| 2. <i>esteem</i> | 2. <i>guard</i> |
| 3. <i>name</i> | 3. <i>vex.</i> |

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>Compel</i> | 1. <i>despise</i> |
| 2. <i>injure</i> | 2. <i>esteem</i> |
| 3. <i>ask</i> | 3. <i>bid.</i> |

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>Tell</i> | 1. <i>teach</i> |
| 2. <i>admit</i> | 2. <i>beat</i> |
| 3. <i>tempt</i> | 3. <i>hurt.</i> |

Future imperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>Inform</i> | 1. <i>protect</i> |
| 2. <i>fix</i> | 2. <i>call</i> |
| 3. <i>send</i> | 3. <i>bring.</i> |

Future

Future perfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1. *Admonish*1. *reduce*2. *place*2. *extol*3. *hear*3. *seek.**Imperative Mood.*

Singular.

Plural.

1. *Call*1. *inform*2. *teach*2. *feed*3. *supply*3. *sweep.**Subjunctive Mood.*

Present tense.

Singular.

Plural.

If 1. *Love*1. *send*2. *catch*2. *ride*3. *make*3. *bring.*

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1. *Instruct*1. *allow*2. *blame*2. *buy*3. *prepare*3. *suffer.*

Preter-

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>Bind</i>	1. <i>deceive</i>
2. <i>hinder</i>	2. <i>punish</i>
3. <i>neglect</i>	3. <i>feel.</i>

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>Name</i>	1. <i>hurt</i>
2. <i>appoint</i>	2. <i>employ</i>
3. <i>tell</i>	3. <i>forget.</i>

Future imperfect tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>Take</i>	1. <i>teach</i>
2. <i>know</i>	2. <i>catch</i>
3. <i>lose</i>	3. <i>sell.</i>

Future perfect tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>Hit</i>	1. <i>find</i>
2. <i>forbid</i>	2. <i>tell</i>
3. <i>break</i>	3. <i>keep.</i>

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense.

Bid.

Preterperfect tense.

Find.

Future tense.

*Spread.**Participles.*

Present.

Find.

Perfect.

Leave.

N. B. The learner may, if the teacher think needful, conjugate any of these verbs completely.

EXERCISES

EXERCISES OF BAD ENGLISH.

ARTICLES.

A apple is more pleasant then a onion.

An wind is a agitated air.

A orange is sweeter than a lemon.

She is a intelligent woman.

An horse is a useful animal.

She is a heirefs to a estate.

Thou art a honest man.

Is there a hostler to take this horse?

He intends to build a hospital.

A ostrich is a only bird which does not sit upon her eggs; a heat of a sun opens them.

A England is the fruitful and pleasant country, in which a air is temperate, but a weather is very inconstant.

A spring, a summer, a autumn, and a winter, are a four seasons of a year.

The Europe, the Asia, the Africa, and the America, are a four parts of a world.

A sight, a hearing, a feeling, a taste, and a smell, are a five natural senses.

A Naples is the peninsula.

He is such a one as I never saw.
 Oftener he tastes it, better he likes it.

NOUNS.

These are his mother gloves.
 Such was the father cares.
 Homers Iliad.
 Ciceros Offices.
 Penns Reflection and Maxim.
 Call at James Phillips the booksellers.
 A good girl obeys her mothers commands.
 Has he been at his fathers.
 A eclipse sun is by the moon intervention.
 A eclipse moon is by the earth interposition.
 The executrix office.
 It is Sarah, Ann, and Eliza book.
 I have seen a poem of Cowpers.
 Newton optics.
 Euclid elements geometry.
 By ones own choice.
 To feel anothers woes.
 Upon the least touch of ones fingers.
 This is the king palace.
 That is Mary his book.

That

This is Anne his cloak.

This is the woman his cloak.

That was the girls bonnet.

He summoned an assembly of bishop, whom
he acquainted with the pope pleasure.

PRONOUNS.

Personal.

Him and her is going home.

Her and him have leave to play.

Thee and me should learn our lessons.

Him and her have learned geography.

You and us have wrote our exercise.

I left he and she together in the room.

Her blames thou and I.

Us observed ye strictly.

Take it from she.

Give them to he.

It is betwixt thou and I.

This is for he and she.

Let each mind themselves.

Possessive.

My book is thicker then thy.

Thy knife is sharper then my.

Mine arm is longer then her.

Our houses are lower then your.

Their sheep are better then our.

This horse is your.

Thine eyes are clearer then my.

Demonstrative.

That boys are idle.

This girls are diligent.

Them women are careless.

Them men are working.

Thou art not so learned as them girls.

I have not been there this seven years.

By that means I shall obtain it.

Relative.

The man which is diligent deserves encouragement.

The girl which he saw is my sister.

That is the man which taught me French.

The

The woman which taught Socrates was
Aspasia.

Who did she see?

She which thou saw.

Which of them two girls do them two knives
belong to.

Give her them pens.

Who did he look for.

He portion'd maids, apprenticed orphans,
blest

The young which labour, and the old which
rest.

VERBS.

I writes, thou see, he read.

We loves, ye says, they fits.

I is writing, thou is playing, he are going.

We is trying, ye is teaching, they is coming.

I does think, thou doth expect, he do strive.

We does know, ye does teach, they does
hear.

I has shewn, thou hath not written, he have
spoken.

Hath I shewn? Hath thou written? Hath
they spoken?

The mails is arrived.

The dictionary were printed.

Is the houses sold?

Was thy sisters come?

Is the cows milked?

Was the oxen fed?

Thou forget thy lesson.

The shoes is soled.

Where was ye when she come.

We was in the garden.

The lanes is very dirty.

Has thy brothers been at school.

I frequently sees him.

Thou and thy sister has been playing.

Has thy father and mother been here.

The earth and moon is planets.

Has the houses been sold.

My uncle and aunt is gone out.

Clouds and fogs is formed out of the vapours of the earth.

Weakness, fear, melancholy, and ignorance, is the sources of superstition.

There are in every plant a certain quality which render it wholesome, or hurtful.

A traveller often relate things quite otherwise than they is.

Who

Who wast there?

There was him and his mother.

I is sure that it was not her.

Whom do thee take I to be.

He invitedst my sifter and me.

That is she which teach the girls.

Let thou and I examining the book.

East, west, north, and south, is the four
cardinal points.

I and my sifter has learned our lessons.

John and his father has been to London.

To teach children are a commendable em-
ployment.

Which of those girls are thy sifter.

The people is very industrious.

In that country the peasantry goes barefoot,
and the middle sort makes uses of wooden
shoes.

The court of Rome were not without so-
licitude.

The parliament meet last week.

The House of Commons were assembled.

What ail him?

He ailest nothing.

We be twelve brethren.

Take

Take heed lest thou lets her fall.

This house are to be let.

PARTICIPLES.

I which has see them.

She was desire him and her to go.

Thou has give the money.

I has send you the book.

Has thou be at the market.

Ye was blame him and her.

Thou have strove to finish it.

She should have spoke.

The moon have rose.

Thou had gave her the grammar.

Ye have mistook.

The tree was blew down.

Let him finish what he have began.

She have wrote her letter.

No pains has been took.

Several houses was shook by the wind.

Advice have been gave.

There's three of them has been here to see

us.

The

The stick is broke.

The candle is blew out.

His companion have forsook him.

It was not wrote on parchment.

If some event hadst not fell out.

The cloak is hanged.

The boats was drove on shore.

He will be chose clerk.

Ask how much is owing.

See what is wanting.

Poverty turns our thought too much upon
supply our want; and riches upon enjoy our
superfluities.

ADJECTIVES.

My brother is more taller than thine.

Thy sister be more older than mine.

Her niece reads much more worser then
she did.

Thy brother is more stronger then mine.

He grows more wiser and more better.

Nothing is more worser for a young man
than bad company.

Alexander

Alexander was at last convinced how much more happier he was, who desired nothing then he who coveted the government of the whole world.

The more I examine it, the more better I like it.

In the most earliest times.

This are the chiefest remarks.

The most extremest parts of Africa.

That on the seas extremest border stood.

One of the first and chiefest instances of prudence.

The most greatest part of the conversation of mankind, is little less then driving a trade of deception.

The city of Troy was formerly the most famous of lesser Asia.

The most ancientest and most universal idolatry was that of the sun.

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS.

Ignorant people are obstinate generally.

Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and all others language, which are found in books only, are dead languages.

The Parthians were the most obscure people of the east formerly.

Rice acquires it greatest perfection where in Asia it is the usual food of the inhabitants.

He doth not intend never to go again.

She cannot rest no where.

They will not have none.

I would rather not have no more.

I have not heard no news to day.

It is two days ago since he came.

How exceeding cold it hath been,

Extreme jealous.

The people are miserable poor.

Our money being near finished.

What the consequence of this management are like to be.

She came agreeable to her promise.

He

He behaves conformable to the rules of the school.

I wrote to her previous to my going.

She neither scarcely can see or hear.

I have not been no where.

She came here this morning, and went there this evening.

He walked from hence to London in fifty minute, and from thence to Tottenham in a hour and an half.

Inform I whether he rides nor walks.

Where wast thou going when she met thee.

We treated him more kindly then he deserved.

How very uncivil he behaved.

CONJUNCTIONS.

John and thee have been idle.

Hast thee bought the paper for her and I.

Ye went sooner then me.

She hath not read so well as thee.

If thou is my father's servant.

Though she calls, he do not go.

Except he goes with me.

Unless

Unless he writes to her.

I do not mind, whether he tells or no.

See that he writes to his uncle.

Neither flatter others, or permit others to flatter thee.

Conscience will preserves thee from error, provided thou attends to its suggestions.

I intend to walk, except it rains.

If thou art clean and warm it is sufficient, for more doth but rob the poor and please the wanton.

PREPOSITIONS.

I board with she who stands at that door.

Who was thee writing to?

Who does he go with?

To who was she speaking?

Does thee know who thou speakest to?

Who does this book belong to?

He gave this grammar to I.

I bought that book for thou.

He repeated the lesson with we.

She sent the letter by they.

I received a present from he.

It is a heavy load upon he.

On Languages.

A understanding of language serve for a introduction to all a science. Us thereby comes to the knowledge of the great many curious point with very least trouble: for, by this means all time and country lies open to we. Us becomes in the manner contemporary with all age and inhabitants of the world, and to be qualify to converse with the most learnedest man, which to be alway at hand, and who useful and agreeable conversation enrich the minds, and teach we to make a equal advantage of the virtue and vice of mankind. Without the assistance of language all this oracle to be dumb to we! And for want of have the key who canst admit we to this treasures, us remain poor in the midst of interesting sciences.

The

The

In
each

1. I

2. I

3. I

4. I

5. I

6. I

7. I

8. I

9. I

10. I

The Method of PARSING SENTENCES by the
Rules of Grammar,

Illustrated by Examples.

In parsing, first consider what part of speech
each word is.

A Parsing Table.

1. If an *article*, of what sort, why used.
2. If a *substantive*, of what sort, gender, number, case.
3. If a *pronoun*, of what sort, person, gender, number, case.
4. If a *verb*, of what sort, mood, tense, number, person.
5. If a *participle*, of what sort, of what verb.
6. If an *adjective*, of what degree of comparison, with what does it agree.
7. If an *adverb*, of what sort.
8. If a *conjunction*, how known.
9. If a *preposition*, how known.
10. If an *interjection*, how known.

Example First.

Virtue affords true happiness.

Virtue—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, and nominative case to the verb *affords*.

Rule. The word that answers to the question *Who?* or *What?* with the verb, is the nominative case to the verb. See Grammar, page 154, note.

When a substantive has no article to limit it, it is taken in its largest sense, as *Man is born to trouble*. See Grammar page 23.

Affords—A verb active, from the verb *to afford*, indicative mood, present tense, singular number, and third person, and agrees with its nominative case, *virtue*, in number, and person.

Rule.

Rule. A verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person ; that is, if that be of the singular or plural number, this must be so too ; and if that be of the first, second, or third person, this must be of the same. See Grammar, page 154.

True—An adjective of the positive degree, agreeing with the substantive *happiness*.

Rule. In English, adjectives have no variation of case, gender, or number, but are understood constantly to agree with the substantive in all three. See Grammar, page 162.

Happiness—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, and accusative case, governed by the verb active *affords*.

Rule. A verb active governs the oblique case ; that is, requires the noun or pronoun to be put in the accusative case. See Grammar, page 158.

Example Second.

A pleasing variety is discernible throughout the whole visible creation.

A—An indefinite article.

Rule. *A* is an indefinite article, and means one, with reference to more, and is placed before substantives of the singular number only. See Grammar, p. 22.

Pleasing—A participle present, from the verb *to please*, and is joined to the noun *variety*.

Rule. Participles have no variation of gender, or number, and are joined to substantives in both numbers. See Grammar, page 64 and 65.

Variety—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, and nominative case to the verb *is*.

Rule. The word that answers, &c.

Is

Is—A verb neuter, from *to be*, indicative mood, present tense, singular number, and third person, agreeing with its nominative case *variety*, in number and person.

Rule. A verb agrees with its nominative case, &c.

Discernible—An adjective of the positive degree, singular number, nominative case, agreeing with the noun substantive *variety*.

Rule. In English, &c.

Also, Rule. The verb *to be* requires the same case to follow it, as that which goes before. See Grammar, page 159.

Throughout—A preposition, requiring the accusative case after it.

Rule. Prepositions always govern the oblique case. See Grammar, page 178.

The—A definitive article.

Rule. *The* is a definite article, and always determines the thing before which it is put. See Grammar, page 22.

Whole

Whole—An adjective of the positive degree, singular number, accusative case, agreeing with the noun substantive *creation*.

Rule. In English, &c.

Visible—An adjective of the positive degree, &c. as above.

Creation—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, and accusative case, governed by the preposition *throughout*.

Rule. Prepositions, &c.

Example Third.

The ancients separated the corn from the ear, by causing an ox to trample on the sheaves.

The—A definite article.

Ancients

Ancients—A noun substantive, masculine gender, plural number, and nominative case, to the verb *separated*.

Rule. The word that answers, &c.

Separated—A verb active, from *to separate*, indicative mood, preterimperfect tense, plural number, and third person, agreeing with the nominative case *ancients*, in number and person.

Rule. A verb agrees, &c.

The—A definite article.

Corn—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, and accusative case; governed by the verb active *separated*.

Rule. A verb active governs, &c.

From—A preposition.

The

The—A definite article, &c.

Ear—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, and ablative case, and governed by the preposition *from*.

Rule. Prepositions always, &c.

By—A preposition.

Causing—A participle of the present tense, from the verb *to cause*.

An—An indefinite article.

Rule. *An* is placed before substantives of the singular number only, and such as begin with a vowel, or *h* silent, as *an orchard*, &c. See Grammar, page 160.

Ox—A noun substantive, masculine gender, singular number, and accusative case, and governed by the participle *causing*.

Rule. Participles which are derived from verbs active require the oblique case after them. Page 160.

To—A preposition, serving for the sign of the infinitive mood to the verb

Trample—A verb neuter, infinitive mood, present tense, governed by the preposition *to* before it.

Rule. The preposition *to* before a verb, is the sign of the infinitive mood.

Page 178.

On—A preposition.

The—A definite article.

Sheaves—A noun substantive, neuter gender, plural number, accusative case, governed by the preposition *on*.

Rule. Prepositions always, &c.

Example

Example Fourth.

An idle boy who trifles over his books, knows not the value of learning.

An—An indefinite article.

Rule. *An* is placed, &c.

Idle—An adjective of the positive degree, agreeing with the substantive *boy*.

Rule. In English, adjectives have no variation, &c.

Boy—A noun substantive, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case.

Rule. The word that answers, &c.

Who—A relative pronoun, third person, masculine gender, singular number, agreeing with its antecedent, *boy*; and also is the nominative case to the verb *trifles*.

Rule.

Rule. Relative pronouns represent any noun, or preceding pronoun, and agree with their antecedent noun or pronoun, in case, gender, number, and person. See Grammar, page 149.

Rule. A relative pronoun may be the nominative case to the verb, if no other nominative come between it and the verb. See Grammar, page 150.

Trifles—A verb neuter from *to trifle*; indicative mood, present tense, singular number, and third person, agreeing with its nominative case *who*, as above.

Over—A preposition, requiring the accusative case after it.

Rule. Prepositions, &c.

His—A pronoun possessive.

Rule. Possessive pronouns, viz. *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, have no variation to shew either gender, number, or case;

z

yet

yet they agree with nouns of every gender, and of both numbers, and are placed before their substantives.

Books—A noun substantive, neuter gender, plural number, and accusative case, governed by the preposition *over*.

Knows—A verb active, from the verb *to know*, indicative mood, present tense, singular number, and third person, agreeing with the nominative case *boy*.

Rule. A verb agrees with its nominative case, &c.

Not—An adverb of negation.

Rule. An adverb must always be placed near that word to which it refers. See Grammar, page 170.

The—A definite article.

Value—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, accusative case, and governed by the verb *knows*.

Rule.

Rule. A verb active governs the oblique case, &c.

Of—A preposition.

Learning—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, genitive case, and governed by the preposition *of*, denoting the genitive case. See Grammar, page 143.

Rule. When two substantives come together, which signify different things, the former must be put in the genitive case, as *Paul's Epistles*; or the latter may be put in the genitive case, with the preposition *of* placed before it, as *The epistles of Paul*.

Example Fifth.

The sensitive plant shrinks and recedes upon the least touch of a finger.

The—A definite article.

Sensitive—An adjective of the positive degree, agreeing with the substantive *plant*.

Rule. In English, adjectives have no variation, &c.

Plant—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, and nominative case to the verb *shrinks*.

Rule. The word that answers to the question *who?* or *what?* &c.

Shrinks—A verb neuter, from the verb *to shrink*; indicative mood, present tense, singular number, and third person, agreeing with its nominative case *plant*, in number and person.

Rule. A verb agrees with its nominative case, &c.

And—A conjunction.

Rule. A conjunction commonly joins the same cases of nouns and pronouns, and moods and tenses of verbs. See Grammar, page 174.

Recedes

Recedes—A verb neuter, from the verb *to recede*; indicative mood, present tense, singular number, and third person, connected with *and*.

Upon—A preposition, requiring the accusative case.

The—A definite article.

Least—An adjective in the superlative degree, agreeing with the substantive *touch*.

Rule. In English, adjectives have no variation, &c.

Touch—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, and accusative case, and governed by the preposition *upon*.

Rule. Prepositions always govern, &c.

Of—A preposition.

A—An indefinite article.

Rule. *A* is an indefinite article, &c.

Finger—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, and genitive case; governed by the preposition *of*, denoting the genitive case.

Rule. When two substantives come together, &c.

All the parts of speech are illustrated in the following sentence. The interjection is here thrown in to express the affection of the speaker: it might have been omitted without injuring the construction.

Example Sixth.

The power of speech is a faculty peculiar to man, and was bestowed on him for the greatest and most excellent uses; but alas! how often is it perverted to the worst of purposes?

The—A definite article.

Power—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, and nominative case to the verb *is*.

Rule.

Rule. The word that answers, &c.

Of—A preposition, the sign of the genitive case to the substantive

Speech—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, and genitive case.

Rule. When two substantives come together, &c.

Is—A verb neuter, from *to be*; indicative mood, present tense, singular number, and third person, agreeing with its nominative case *power*, in number and person.

Rule. A verb agrees with its nominative case, &c.

A—An indefinite article.

Rule. *A* is an indefinite article, &c.

Faculty—A noun substantive, neuter gender, singular number, and governed by the verb *is*.

Rule.

Rule. The verb *to be* requires the same case to follow it, as that which goes before it. See Grammar, page 159.

Peculiar—An adjective in the positive degree, singular number, nominative case, and agrees with the substantive *faculty*.

Rule. In English, adjectives have no variation, &c.

Also, Rule. An adjective is usually placed immediately before its substantive: Except, when something depends on the adjective. See Grammar, page 165.

To—A preposition.

Man—A noun substantive, masculine gender, singular number, dative case, and governed by the preposition *to*.

Rule. Prepositions always govern the oblique case.

And—A conjunction.

Rule.

Rule. A conjunction commonly joins, &c.

Sometimes different moods and tenses are connected together. See Grammar, page 174.

Was—A verb neuter, from *to be*; indicative mood, preterimperfect tense, singular number, and third person, agreeing with the nominative case *power*, and used as a passive auxiliary to

Bestowed—A participle perfect, from the verb *to bestow*.

On—A preposition.

Him—A personal pronoun, masculine gender, singular number, accusative case, and governed by the preposition *on*.

For—A preposition.

The—A definite article.

Greatest

Greatest—An adjective in the superlative degree, agreeing with its substantive *uses*.

Rule. In English, adjectives have no variation, &c.

And—A conjunction.

Rule. A conjunction commonly joins the same cases of nouns, &c.

Most—An adverb, prefixed to the adjective *excellent*.

Rule. Words of two, three, or more syllables, form the superlative degree, by placing *most*, *very*, or *least* before the positive. See Grammar, page 121.

Excellent—An adjective, agreeing with the substantive *uses*.

Rule. In English, adjectives have no variation, &c.

Uses—A noun substantive, neuter gender, plural number, dative case; governed by the preposition *for*.

Rule. Prepositions always, &c.

But

But—A conjunction.

Rule. Others express opposition of meaning in different ways, as *although*, *but*, &c. See Grammar, page 128.

Alas!—An interjection.

Rule. An interjection is a word thrown into a sentence to give it emphasis, without varying its form either in signification or syntax. See Grammar, page 131.

How—An adverb of interrogation. See Grammar, page 127.

Often—An adverb of time. See Grammar, page 126.

Is—A verb neuter, from the verb *to be*, indicative mood, present tense, singular number, and third person, &c. and used as an auxiliary passive to the participle *perverted*.

It—A pronoun, neuter gender, agreeing with the substantive *power*.

Rule. The pronoun *it*, though called neuter, not only represents things but persons of both genders. See Grammar, page 148.

Perverted

Perverted—A participle perfect, from the verb *to pervert*.

Rule. Participles which are derived from verbs active, require the oblique case after them. See Grammar, p. 160.

To—A preposition.

The—A definitive article.

Worst—An adjective in the superlative degree, agreeing with the substantive *purpose*, not expressed but understood.

Of—A preposition; the sign of the genitive case to the substantive.

Purposes—A noun, neuter gender, plural number, genitive case.

Rule. When two substantives come together, &c.*

* The substantive *purpose*, understood, has so far a different signification from the substantive *purposes*, expressed, as the former word signifies a bad purpose only, the latter, purposes in general: therefore they are referable to the rule above quoted.

THE END.

